







## THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

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Liberty and Law!

Security to American homes!

Protection to American industries!

Encouragement to American capital!

American commerce and honest money!

A free ballot and a fair count!

Reciprocity and the Old Flag!

## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President,  
BENJ. HARRISON.....of Indiana.  
For Vice-President,  
WHITELAW REID.....of New York.

The Times is for sale at the Occidental Hotel, news stand, San Francisco, price 5 cents per copy.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE TIMES forwarded by earliest mail or carrier to any address of the city or country monthly, \$1.00. The address may be changed as desired. The address can be taken in all cases to mention both old and new address.

Look out for trouble—"Calamity Jim" is amongst us.

CHAUTAUQUA is now pronounced talk-away, with the accent on the talk.

BLESSINGS brighten as they take their flight." It is quite different with a Democratic Congress.

BELVA LOCKWOOD says marriage is not a failure, but we would like to have old man Lockwood's opinion on the subject.

During the recent warm spell in Chicago all the "keep off the grass" signs were taken in. There wasn't any grass.

THREE is a great cry in the Eastern newspapers about the effect: "Go west, young men—go west to Dakota and cut wheat."

THREE people back East kept right on longing for a cool wave, but when it strikes a place the corners seem to be all worn off so it don't do much good.

THE COAL barons are at work trying to put up a job on the consuming public during the hot spell, "cause they think nobody is looking, but we're onto 'em."

THE Boston Journal heads an article "How to Feed Horses." Our advice is to use hay, grain or bran. Sawdust as horse feed is not what it is cracked up to be.

THE sea serpent has been transfigured and now appears as a fiery monster of the midocean skies. Now there's what comes from trying a new kind of grog on the sailors.

THE Kansas City Star heads an article "A Costly Strike." A man on Spring street hit another one in the eye the other day and it cost him \$10. How was that for expense?

THE Boston aldermen who were here recently are being laughed at because they refused licenses to theaters where jokers were made at the city fathers' expense. And now they wish they hadn't.

MR. LEAHAN of Kansas is having a good deal of trouble doing his own darning while Mrs. Lease it out West stamping it; but some have to be martyrs and so the good Lord is heaping it up on Lease.

EXTREMES have met. Chaps on bicycles and cowboys are having a joint tournament during the Knights Templar conclave at Denver. There are two rings in one tent for you and no mistake.

THE sage of Buzzard's Bay recently called Adial Stevenson "General." He also called him at one time, "an offensive partisan." It beats the world that Grover can't break himself of this habit of calling names.

THE Chicago Mail says: "The closing days of the Fifty-second Congress are likely to live as the most disgraceful in our history." Well, it isn't our fault. We kept telling the people not to elect all those Democrats.

CAMPAGNA enthusiasm seems to be in a state of innocuous desuetude this summer, if anybody knows what that is. Grove Cleveland borrowed our encyclopedia and we can't just exactly call the turn on that expression.

DAVE HILL is sitting down by the great big wet salt place at Normandie-by-the-Sea, letting Grove and Adial sweat in sorrow alone these days. Dave seems to have a spell of weariness onto him that has struck in.

COL. POWELL of the army says that among the Cheyennes a man is not permitted to speak to his mother-in-law, except through a third party. There always have been people who said the aborigines excelled us in some things.

THE Indiana newspapers having found out that pancakes can be made from bananas, are trying to boom pawpaws to make pie with. A pawpaw pie would make an angel just sob itself plumb to death, we're sure of it. The pawpaw is an Ohio product.

THE TIMES of Los Angeles says "No Republican will hesitate to answer any question asked him by a doubtful Democrat." All right. Now how about President Harrison's attitude on the Force Bill!—[Oakland Times.]

What does it matter? The Force Bill is not an issue in this campaign and you know it. How about that rank free trade plank in the Democratic platform, though?

of accepting \$17 a week, the English average. Nothing is more certain than the fact that if our markets are thrown open to the free competition of foreign manufacturers prices must fall and wages must fall also. No concern is rich enough to go on manufacturing always at a loss. Workmen in protected industries are not going to be so foolish as to invite another scaling down in wages as a revenge for a scaling down which they may have already suffered.

There are a good many people in the country who will find it hard to lavish much sympathy on the "oppressed operatives" who are "in a condition of servitude worse than that which obtained in the South before the war," and who resort to violence and bloodshed rather than work for the following scale of wages:

**NEW SCALE—RATES PER HOUR.**

Roller.....	\$1.18
Screwman.....	.93
Tableman.....	.67%
Hopper.....	.42
Sweepers.....	.50
Shearman, first.....	.93
Shearman, second.....	.67%
Leader, first.....	.50%
Leader, second.....	.42%
Hoover, first.....	.93
Average.....	.50

This is according to the new scale adopted in the 110-inch plate mill at Homestead, as given by Joseph D. Weeks, editor of the American Manufacturer and Iron World, and not disputed by the workmen. Thus it appears that the average wages is \$8 for a day of eight hours, or \$5 for a day of ten hours. There are hundreds of thousands of skilled workmen throughout the country who would be glad to be assured such wages as this, and they would not assume that they ought to acquire an interest in the works as additional emoluments.

The Democratic press, in taking up the cause of misrule and violence as a bit of campaign capital, have got off with the wrong foot foremost, as usual. Their mistake becomes more and more apparent the more the circumstances connected with the labor troubles are made clear to the public. Demagogic friends of this sort are the worst friends that laboring people can have.

AN OLD soldier named Henry T. Walsh has set out to have a good time and achieve distinction by trundling a wheelbarrow all the way from his home in Michigan to Washington, D. C., where he will attend the forthcoming encampment. When he passed through Columbus, O., he called upon the Governor and other State officers and was received with a very thin veneer of hypocrisy, and it never appears except as the covering of a preposterous plank in their national platform. It is then designed to catch votes.

THESE is a deep, dark intimation that the Democratic calamity-howers, having been somewhat disappointed in the misfortunes already capitalized and needing fresh material with which to carry on the campaign, are hopefully waiting for the cholera to cross the ocean and take hold in this country. If it should come, there would be a prima facie case for them and they would fix the calamity upon the McKinley tariff. If the protective tariff should fail to protect in a matter of that kind, they might easily argue, then, it is altogether abominable and ought to be cast out. Meanwhile they will keep the labor troubles to the fore as well as possible and watch for any little side calamities that may slip in unexpectedly.

EVEN the elements seem to have taken of the general cross-purpose condition of affairs, for the astronomers were sadly disappointed in their chances of observation just when they expected to secure the best results. The atmosphere was not clear enough or steady enough, and there is no certainty that Mars himself and his own atmosphere were not "out of whack." With all these evil influences combined it is no wonder that the astronomers and the rest of mankind are losing their sweet serenity. We would not be surprised even to see a war break out among the newspapers.

## PROTECTION OF TRAINS.

A San Francisco Exchange takes up the idea of providing protection for express trains against robbers and suggests that it may yet be necessary to provide them with a military escort, or to patrol the tracks in thinly settled localities. In lieu of this a bomb-proof express car of steel is suggested. All of these ideas are more cumbersome and expensive and would probably prove less efficacious than the simple plan proposed by THE TIMES of mounting one or more guards, each with a sawed-off shotgun, on the tender of every locomotive. The recent robbery was the fifth of its kind which has occurred in the San Joaquin Valley. According to a statement furnished by Superintendent Royell, the first train held up was at Pixley on the 22d of February, 1889, when the mail and express box were secured. There were five men in that gang and they got away. Eleven months later two men held up a train near Goshen, Tulare county, and secured the contents of the safe. An unfortunate tramp who was stealing a ride was shot by one of the robbers and fatally wounded. The next attempt was on train 17 at Allia, Tulare county, on the 7th of February, but the four robbers failed to secure anything. Then came the celebrated affair at Ceres, when Len Harris was shot. This was the work of the Dalton boys, and one of them escaped after conviction. Superintendent Royell admits that on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley there are any number of hiding places in the mountains and it is practically an impossibility to secure a robber if he once gets a decent start. If this is the case and train robberies owing to their chances of success are becoming so frequent, there is just so much more reason why effective measures of prevention should be undertaken.

THESE "Oppressed" Operatives. At Homestead, under the new scale, rollers receive \$4.20 a week. In England, the maximum rate for this service is \$17. The shearman at Homestead still receives \$24 a week. In England he gets \$21.50 a week; his brother in England gets \$7.26. Before the strike and while operating the new and improved machinery introduced by the company, the roller received about \$60 a week. He believed that the usurpation of the improved machinery should go entirely to him, and, of course, it was a hardship for this "poor serf of the iron barons" to come down to \$4.20 a week. But if this disgruntled worker now turns to his friend and well-wisher, the Democratic party, and helps to overthrow the protective tariff, he will have to face the alternative

of accepting \$17 a week, the English average. Nothing is more certain than the fact that if our markets are thrown open to the free competition of foreign manufacturers prices must fall and wages must fall also. No concern is rich enough to go on manufacturing always at a loss. Workmen in protected industries are not going to be so foolish as to invite another scaling down in wages as a revenge for a scaling down which they may have already suffered.

EVEN sun-kissed Arizona is crowning over the East on the sun-stroke record. It is hot in Arizona, but not so killing hot.

takes up the notion we may expect it to become all the go. First thing we know there will be kite-shaped tracks all over the country. Then we shall have to fly to something new.

EVEN sun-kissed Arizona is crowning over the East on the sun-stroke record. It is hot in Arizona, but not so killing hot.

## POLITICAL POINTS.

Jacksonian Democrats should not forget that Old Hickory fought free trade.

An exchange says that the Farmers' Alliance fever in the Northwest will make that section solidly Republican when the patients are well again before harvest time.

If Senator Hill has been disengaged and assimilated his own private and personal dish of crow, let him brace up and make as good an imitation as he can of a man earning his bread—[Chicago Tribune.]

It is said that autograph letters of instruction to Democrats from the information Bureau at Gray Gables are turned out so rapidly that the "Buzzard's Bay" postmaster expects his office to be raised in a week.

It is said that Chairman Harrity still has a salary from the State of Pennsylvania while serving the Democratic committee, and intimates that he will continue to protect Pennsylvania's money which he does not earn.

Mr. Holman has earned during the present session of Congress the distinction of being the smallest politician in American public life. He can always see the fly on the barrel, but not the door itself, nor the barn door, nor the vine behind the barn.—[New York Tribune.]

The New York Press says that it is doubtful if any living public man can present the protection issue so simply and luminously as the author of the McKinley law. The Republican does well to avail itself of Gov. McKinley's services as an exponent of protection before the people.

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**AGAINST THE STRIKERS.**

**Report of the House Committee on the Homestead Riot.**

**The Barbarous Treatment of the Pinkertons Denounced.**

**Carnegie's Employees are Generally Treated With Much Kindness.**

**No Change in the Situation at the Mills—Strike Leaders' Expediency to Keep Their Followers in Line.**

**By Telegraph to The Times.**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—[By the Associated Press.] Mr. Oates, chairman of the sub-committee of the House, which is investigating the labor troubles at Homestead and the connection of the Pinkerton detectives therewith, submitted a report to the committee, which was not agreed to. No member questioned its correctness, but a Republican member would not assent to what he said upon the tariff, and the majority of the Democratic members of the committee thought it impolitic to make any report until the entire investigation is completed, which could not be done before the second session of Congress. Therefore a postponement of the report was made until next winter.

The report prepared by Mr. Oates says that the Pinkertons who surrendered were brutally and outrageously treated, principally by women and boys, and Mr. Oates is loath to believe that any of them are native Americans. He says the indignities to which the detectives were subjected were a disgrace to civilization.

Mr. Oates was asked whether the Carnegie firm was justified in equity and good conscience in proposing a reduction in wages. "I answer," he said, "that Frick declined to state the cost of a ton of Bessemer steel billets and the labor cost. The men were paid satisfactory wages, but the work much abbreviates the natural period of life and should be well paid for." He thinks the company should have some of the benefits of the improvements resulting from the use of improved machinery. He condemns the McKinley law for failure to benefit American workmen and says that the promises made to operatives have been disappointing. Had Frick stated the bottom facts to the committee they would have agreed that the proposition to reduce the wages was justifiable, but they took issue with him in his conclusion that the tariff did not cause a decline in prices.

Mr. Oates finds further that the conduct of the company toward its employees was kind in many respects. It loaned them money at low interest to build homes and never foreclosed mortgages, but in wage negotiations the officers did not exercise patience, and Frick seems to have been too stern, brusque and somewhat autocratic. Oates is persuaded that if Frick had appealed to the reason of the employees and shown them the state of the company's affairs the reduction might have been made and no trouble followed. The Pennsylvania law contains nothing to prohibit the employing of non-Pinkerton men as workers at Homestead, but Oates says that under the circumstances he should not have done so. He made overtures to the Pinkertons before the negotiations with the men were interrupted and did not appeal to the county or State authorities in the first instance for protection.

Mr. Oates asserts that Sheriff McCleary was a very inefficient officer, but joined in his appeal to the Governor instead of employing Pinkertons, the State having no sufficient force to protect the property.

Mr. Oates condemns as unlawful the acts of the women. He says it was the purpose of the Amalgamated Association to prevent the employment of non-union men, and declares that no organization has the right to enforce its wishes by strong-handed defiance of the law. The men had no legal right to resist the coming of the Pinkertons and are answerable to the Pennsylvania courts.

In conclusion Mr. Oates finds that Congress has no power over the questions involved.

AT THE MILLS.

**The Resumption Only Partial—Duquesne Blowers Released on Bail.**

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 6.—[By the Associated Press.] There is no change in the situation at the various plants of the Carnegie Company. The Union mill is running as a desultory way. The Beaver Falls plant is still closed down. The Homestead mill has about 1800 men at work and mechanics and repairmen are at work in Duquesne. Secretary Lovejoy says that the firms expect to start the Duquesne mill on Monday, or earlier, from 500 to 600 men. Edward Burke, charged by Lovejoy with being a leader, was held on \$1,000 bail this afternoon. Five of the men arrested at Duquesne yesterday for riot were released on bail this afternoon.

Fred Trimer, a Pinkerton man arrested on a counter-charge of murder preferred by the Amalgamated Association, was released on his own recognizance.

O'DONNELL'S MISSION.

**Strikers See He Will Accomplish Wonders for Their Side.**

HOMESTEAD (Pa.), Aug. 6.—[By the Associated Press.] Hugh O'Donnell has been located at last. He is in Boston. This information is given out by the Advisory Committee this evening. "O'Donnell," said one of them, "is in Boston on a mission of great importance to the locked out men at Homestead. If he is successful the trouble here will soon be terminated. His mission is also of importance to the laboring element all over the country."

The action of the Advisory Committee in asking knowledge of O'Donnell's whereabouts became necessary because the strikers were beginning to lose confidence in O'Donnell. The feeling of distrust was becoming general, and in order to restore confidence it was deemed advisable to let the men know where he was.

**Denouncing Carnegie and Pinkerton.**

St. Louis, Aug. 6.—The national convention of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators today passed bitter resolutions denouncing the Carnegie Company and Pinkertons.

A Novel Cure for Nervousness.

Queen Sophie of Sweden and Norway has been fully restored to health. Her trouble has been of a nervous character, and her physician prescribed that she should leave her rooms, light her own fires, cook her breakfast and perform a number of other manual offices in connection with housekeeping for a few months, and the prescription has worked like a charm.

**DENVER CROWDED.**

**Each Incoming Train Brings Throngs of Knights Templar.**

Denver (Colo.) Aug. 6.—[By the Associated Press.] Each day intensifies the interest manifested over the arrival of the immense number of trains which are sweeping across the country, having Denver as their objective point. It is estimated that trains unloaded 5000 people at the Union depot today, and the rush is not booked to commence until tomorrow, when Knights Templar special trains will begin to arrive in force. The Knights are met as they arrive by committees and escorted to reception tents, where they are saluted and led to their headquarters with bands playing and feathers flying. There was a continual throng of visitors passing in and out of the tents all day. The knights made a splendid appearance in their dark uniforms and fatigues, caps, E. P. Parks and Babcock of the Walls, Walla (Wash.) commandery arrived via the Union Pacific this morning. They reported that a number of others will be here.

OTTAWA (Ont.), Aug. 6.—Ottawa Commandery Knights Templar, left for Denver this morning, bearing what is claimed to be the first American flag ever carried on a pilgrimage by any Knights Templar commandery.

**A STOLEN PROOF.**

**How Archbishop Ireland's Memorial Was Abstacted.**

A Vatican Composer Bribed to Steal a Proof Sheet—Catholic Circles are Much Excited Over the Developments.

**By Telegraph to The Times.**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—[By the Associated Press.] Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register prints an editorial under the caption "That Stolen Memorial," referring to the abstraction of Archbishop Ireland's memorial to the Pope on the Stillwater school question. It says in part:

All parties to the thing are *parties criminis*, and are, whether they accept it or not, guilty of treason to the Holy See and of an offence against God. The Pope, I think, has been, in any manner concerned in it. The reader will more readily understand the case as it comes to us from Rome, when he is told that the Vatican has been receiving compositions offered under sworn custodians for the purpose of printing all state documents for future submission to the Pope or his cardinals. In the present instance the archbishop at present in charge of Leo XIII's school has in his hands in the shape of communication and supposing, naturally, that it would only reach the eyes of the sovereign pontiff and those above him, spoke with all the cardinality of a loyal son to his father. Nothing could probably have been more sacred. Proofs were taken and sent to the archbishop for correction. A busybody who knew the ways of the Vatican and who, I am told, is a member of the committee which helped one of the committees to steal a proof, and in due order sent that proof to his benefactor in America, who, in turn, has taken good care to see its circulation in quarters where it can fall into the hands of the already well-known friend of slander and opposition to his grace of St. Paul. Mgr. Persico has given orders that never again shall the offenders be permitted within the Vatican walls.

**A COMPETING LINE.**

**The Great Northern to Be a Rival of the Northern Pacific.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—[By the Associated Press.] The management of the Great Northern Railway is losing no time to establish itself as a competitor for Pacific Coast traffic. Its line has been completed to Spokane, but it will take ten months yet to reach the coast. In view of this unavoidable delay efforts are being made to perfect a traffic arrangement with the Union Pacific whereby a through passenger service may at once be established. Sharp competition between the Great Northern and Northern Pacific on northern transcontinental traffic would naturally be the result of such an agreement.

It is believed that the Great Northern will begin operations by announcing a reduction in freight and passenger rates and demoralization of rates cannot easily be avoided. General Traffic Manager Finley and General Passenger Agent Whitney of the Great Northern, have gone to Omaha to consult with the Union Pacific officials in reference to the proposed compact against the Great Pacific.

St. PAUL (Minn.), Aug. 6.—In regard to the report that a rate war is in prospect as soon as the Great Northern is extended to the coast, General Passenger Agent Whitney says: "The Great Northern is not compelled to rely upon that upon its merits as a railroad in the future as it has in the past." The following statement of the relations of the Great Northern and Union Pacific is by a high official of the former road: "There seems to be a misconception between the Great Northern and Union Pacific at Spokane. Under former administration of the Union Pacifics connection and interchange of traffic were desired with this company; when it extended its lines through to Spokane. The present management of the Union Pacific do not think the connection desirable, which decision is entirely agreeable to our company. Our own line to the Puget Sound country will soon be completed, when it will be independent of any connection to handle transcontinental traffic."

**Mattoonian.**

(Correspondence Kansas City Star.) Farther on we saw two boys with sunflower stalks plaiting with a rattlesnake. This was the first one I had seen here. The snake bit spitefully at the sticks, but was so persistently teased he could not escape. At times he would lay motionless, exhausted or feigning death. Again, his cold blood warming to action, he would renew the defense. At last he turned from his tormentors, and, circling his head, deliberately inserted his fangs in his own body. He was evidently a veteran, had done its work and had a disgusting swollen shape. We had seen a living or rather dead illustration of what I had always supposed to be an old fable. Once while here I saw another snake pass its hole, drop its tail in first and then force downward its horrid length. It is never their method to enter head first. I never passed their holes without a shudder, though they were mostly deserted tenements over whose openings the spiderly confidence had spun his web for his winged customers.

**Stevenson Died.**

Louisville (Ky.), Aug. 6.—Gen. Stevenson was given an informal dinner at the Pendergrass Club this afternoon members of the Watterson Club.

**THE POLITICAL FIELD.**

**Hon. Charles Foster Makes a Great Speech in Ohio.**

**The State Bank Doctrine and its Results Denounced.**

**Senator Hill Turns His Yacht Away from Gray Gables.**

**The Michigan Reapportionment Quietly Effectuated—Politicians Much Perplexed as to the Probable Results of the New Law.**

**By Telegraph to The Times.**

VERMILLION (Ohio), Aug. 6.—[By the Associated Press.] The Republican Presidential campaign was opened this afternoon in Linton Grove in the presence of a great throng of people, mostly farmers. Hon. Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, who came from Washington for the purpose, delivered the principal speech of the day on the currency of the country. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Erie County Agricultural Society. In opening Mr. Foster said it was not permissible for him to enter on a political discussion; his talk, therefore, would be largely practical and free from partisanship.

"Since you commenced the investigation of this subject," he said, "one of the great parties of the country has in effect declared in favor of the rehabilitation of the present discarded system of State banks." If his hearers should think he exceeded the bounds of propriety in what he said on the subject of the proposed substitution of the old State bank system for the present national banks, the blame should rest upon the convention, not upon the speaker. The Secretary then gave a historical account of the American currency from the revolutionary times. Speaking of the continental currency and borrowing money to maintain the Government during the late war instead of paying the national debts in greenbacks, he said the experience of the continental currency showed the folly of this. The cost of the Revolutionary war fell upon the patriotic people who received the currency, while the Tories who refused to accept it were the only ones who escaped ruin. The speaker then reviewed the condition of the circulation prior to 1860, describing the panics of 1814, 1837 and 1857, and said that the derangement of the paper currency was an important factor in each. Banks issued money and encouraged wild speculation, thereby greatly aggravating the amount of the circulation, and means used by the Government to raise money to carry on the contest. He next dwelt at length on the National Bank Act of 1864 and the change it wrought in the character of the country's paper circulation. Instead of being subjected to the extortions of note shavers, as were the State bank system, the holder of national bank notes found them equally good in all parts of the Union, and no money had been lost to the people through the failure of any national bank.

The Secretary next gave an account of the resumption of specie payments and extolled the wisdom of the Congress which provided for it. He then referred to the restoration of standard silver dollars and the increase in the volume of money in circulation. He presented tables showing that the amount of money in the United States August 1, 1891, was \$2,360,084,411. The amount in circulation at the same date was \$1,601,949,325. The money per capita was \$36.09; the circulation per capita, \$9.11. This, he said, was the greatest circulation per capita the country ever had. Continuing he said: "To me it seems perfectly clear that if this country is to have any kind of paper money issued by banks, the national bank system is undoubtedly preferable to that of bank notes. I am sure that if more banks are added than now exist, it would be safe to say that the circulation of bank notes would be increased by the Government to raise money to carry on the contest. He next dwelt at length on the National Bank Act of 1864 and the change it wrought in the character of the country's paper circulation. Instead of being subjected to the extortions of note shavers, as were the State bank system, the holder of national bank notes found them equally good in all parts of the Union, and no money had been lost to the people through the failure of any national bank.

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It is believed that the Great Northern will begin operations by announcing a reduction in freight and passenger rates and demoralization of rates cannot easily be avoided. General Traffic Manager Finley and General Passenger Agent Whitney of the Great Northern, have gone to Omaha to consult with the Union Pacific officials in reference to the proposed compact against the Great Pacific.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), Aug. 6.—In regard to the report that a rate war is in prospect as soon as the Great Northern is extended to the coast, General Passenger Agent Whitney says: "The Great Northern is not compelled to rely upon that upon its merits as a railroad in the future as it has in the past."

The following statement of the relations of the Great Northern and Union Pacific is by a high official of the former road: "There seems to be a misconception between the Great Northern and Union Pacific at Spokane. Under former administration of the Union Pacifics connection and interchange of traffic were desired with this company; when it extended its lines through to Spokane. The present management of the Union Pacific do not think the connection desirable, which decision is entirely agreeable to our company. Our own line to the Puget Sound country will soon be completed, when it will be independent of any connection to handle transcontinental traffic."

**Michigan's Reapportionment.**

MONTGOMERY (Mich.), Aug. 6.—The business of the special session of the Legislature was finished at 6 p.m., but the final adjournment will not occur till it meets today at noon. Both the Brown Senatorial measure and the White apportionment bills passed with a practically unanimous vote. The Senatorial measure provides for thirty-two districts, as did the act declared unconstitutional; but affords a more equitable division of counties as to population. Under the House apportionment bill the representation will be sixty-four seats, the minimum number according to the Constitution. The outcome is regarded with the greatest satisfaction by both parties. Each is able to figure a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Politically it is very difficult to determine the advantage of either party. Gov. Winans expressed himself as entirely satisfied and sent a verbal message of congratulation to the Legislature. The bills have been engrossed and are now in the hands of the Governor.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.), Aug. 6.—Official returns from forty counties show steady gains for Kuhn, the unofficial returns, however, give Jones a total of over 10,000. Jones now leads Kuhn about 10,000. In several counties both were thrown out netting Kuhn a loss of nearly 1000 in his majorities. If his gains continue at the present ratio he cannot pull Jones below 5000, and hardly so low.

**Alleged Fraud in Alabama.**

MONTGOMERY (Ala.), Aug. 6.—The claims of Bowman, chairman of the Kolb Committee, that Kolb carried the State by 80,000 are based on allegations of frauds, which cannot be substantiated. The straight ticket was elected by at least 15,000.

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## YOUNG GIRL'S SAD DEATH

**She Did Not Know the Pistol Was Loaded.**

**Stony Point, Below Redondo, the Scene of a Sad Tragedy.**

**Miss Eva Morton of Compton Accidentally Shoots Herself.**

**While Examining a Pistol She Placed the Muzzle to Her Head in a Spirit of Fun and Pulled the Trigger With Fatal Results.**

**At 6 o'clock yesterday morning a party of young people numbering sixteen boys and girls, ranging from 16 to 25 years of age, left Compton for Stony Point, a few miles below Redondo Beach. They were full of life and health, and so merry were they as they dashed along in carriages and buggies that their happy young voices brought the inmates of every farmhouse on the road to their front doors and gates, and all wished that they might be able to join the jolly picnickers.**

**But a black cloud hovered close on the tracks of the pleasure-seekers, and what promised to be the merriest day of their lives turned out to be the saddest, for in a few short hours their laughter was turned to tears, for Miss Eva Morton, one of the lightest-hearted in the party, crossed over the black river of death.**

**Her sudden and terrible death is one of the most singular that has ever been chronicled in this city, and while it has all the indications of a most sensational suicide, her young companions are positive that the fatal shot was purely accidental.**

**Coroner Weldon was notified of the occurrence at 12:30 yesterday afternoon and took up the next train for Redondo. There he found a Mrs. Lease, reporter boarded a train and was soon on the scene. The remains of the young girl were found at the Grampian House in Redondo, where she died at 12:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon.**

**From members of the picnic party the following particulars were learned:**

**The party was made up of young people who belong to the Compton High School Alumni, and their names are Misses Eva Morton (the dead girl), Emma McCormick, L. Howard, Lillian Edwards, Rena Hathorn, Minnie Cote, Anna Ambrose, Mary Whittier and Mrs. J. James. Some, George Coton, F. Bruce, Arthur Adams, C. Muselman, Al Wilcock and Al Heron.**

**The young people, who have been raised together, decided a few days ago to celebrate the anniversary of their society by going on a picnic to Stony Point, and they left home at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and reached their destination shortly before 10 o'clock.**

**While the boys were attending to the horses the girls gathered in a group and began talking and laughing in the happiest possible manner. A few minutes later one of the girls displayed a 32-caliber pistol which had secured from Ed Morton, and stated that they would shoot at marks.**

**"Let me see the pistol," said Eva Morton, reaching out her hand for it, and the weapon was passed over to her. She seemed to be perfectly familiar with fire arms from the manner in which she handled it, but she said nothing until one of her girl companions remarked, "Commit suicide, Eva," when the unfortunate girl replied: "All right," and she deliberately raised the pistol to her head and fired.**

**The next second she was lying in the dust with an ugly wound just back of her right ear, but she never spoke again, but she did not die until 12:15 o'clock in the afternoon.**

**As soon as the boys, who were only a few yards away, heard the shot they rushed to the spot where Miss Morton fell and picked her up. They saw at once that she was seriously wounded, and after a hurried consultation it was decided to take her to Redondo, the nearest point where medical aid could be secured. A team was hitched to one of the carriages and the unconscious girl was taken to Redondo as soon as possible, but as the road is bad the sad little party did not arrive until 1:30 o'clock. The wounded girl was taken to the Grampian house, and Dr. Brown was called in.**

**The doctor saw at a glance that she could live but a short time, and at his request the dying girl's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Morton, who have lived at Compton during the past twenty-five years, were sent for. The aged couple did not arrive until about 2 o'clock, when a most heart-rending scene took place. They were ushered in the little room, where the daughter had died, and for an hour no one dared speak the word.**

**The heart of the young people who witnessed the terrible tragedy was Miss Howard, who was standing only a couple of feet from Miss Morton when the fatal shot was fired, and she made the following statement to a TIMES reporter:**

**I am positive that it was an accident, for Eva was the last person in the world to think of suicide. She was the happiest girl in the party. No one is to blame in this case. Mr. Musselman was her escort for the day, but there was nothing between them. I don't know whether she was aware that the pistol was loaded, but my theory is that it was not. If she knew the news would have carried on the suggestion of one of the girls who jokingly told her to commit suicide. She was as jolly as any one in the party, and was laughing heartily when she shot. She was the last to hold back of her right ear and pulled the trigger. She was a lovely girl and had the sweetest disposition of any one I ever knew. She had just graduated from the High school and was a general favorite.**

**What became of the pistol? We buried it in the dust when it fell from Eva's hand, and I suppose it is still there. We left part of the crowd at the Point, as they did not believe Eva was fatally injured, but we had sent for them and they will be here soon.**

**Mr. Morton was interviewed and stated that his daughter was born on his ranch, near Compton, twenty-three years ago. She is one of ten children, and this is the first death in the family. She is the second daughter. Mr. Morton was very anxious to have the Coroner make a thorough examination and ascertain, if possible, whether any one is to blame.**

**A Coroner's jury was summoned at 3:30 o'clock, and a number of witnesses were examined, but no new facts, other than those given above, were brought out. They found that death was the result of an accident.**

**It is undoubtedly another case of "They did not know the thing was loaded."**

**The recent protracted drought, or the unusually frost of March last, has destroyed all hopes of a large orange crop in this parish for the present year. For several weeks past the ground under the trees has been covered with small green oranges, indicating a loss of fully one-half if not two-thirds of the crop. In Florida a similar condition of the orange industry prevails, and at the present time the loss is estimated at 2,000,000 boxes.—[Plaquemines Protector.]**

## THE PEOPLES' PARTY.

[Continued from third page.]

**money power was far more reaching in its effects as it made the golden rule subservient to the golden calf. The speaker in eloquent terms reviewed the history of ancient Egypt, France and Ireland, and spoke out some startling results accomplished by the curse of a bonded indebtedness. Liberty has ever come up from the great common people, and the tramp, tramp, tramp of its marauding hosts could be heard now as they gathered for the fray which is inevitable.**

**This great movement of the people means a revolution; not of blood and bullets such as swept the streets of Paris in 1789, but of brains and ballots. It would bring redemption to suppressed humanity the world over. The divine right of kings would quickly fade away like the Angel of Liberty about the men. This Nation was rapidly being converted into one of tenant serfs. It was time, high time, that the American people realized once for all that it had today not a government of, for and by the people, but a government of the people by and for the capitalists.**

**"Thank God," said the speaker, "we women are blameless for this political muddle you men have dragged us all into." Referring to the recent Pittsburgh riots, Mrs. Lease said that under the administration of which the country boomed, she had never seen such a sight as had had become possible for Scotch Baron to accumulate \$40,000,000 from the toll of his fellow-men. It had been possible for him to hire Pinkerton cutthroats at \$8 per day, and when they failed and were taught a lesson never to be forgotten, it was possible for him to call upon the militia of Pennsylvania to protect his property against their own brothers. In scathing terms she denounced the actions of Col. Streator and Gen. Snowden, who were dressed vigorously by her audience.**

**She next turned to the mission of the party and predicting success for it, said that the coming conflict was a mighty one, of the "sixties," and entailed the freedom of 4,000,000 black slaves, but the emancipation from an industrial slavery of 40,000,000 blacks and whites.**

**At the close of her speech Mrs. Lease was bombarded with dollars, which were thrown upon the stage, at her invitation, for campaign purposes, to the extent of some \$300 odd, and at 11:05 o'clock the crowd dispersed.**

**Poultry Notes.**

**1000 Poultry.**

**Loss of feathers is almost always caused either by want of green food or having no dust-bath. Let these wants, therefore, be properly supplied, removing the fowls, if possible, to a grass run. For local application some recommended mercurial ointment, but we prefer an unguent composed of sulphur and crocusate. Nothing, however, will bring back the feathers before the next molt.**

**Roup is always caused by wet or very cold winds. It begins with a common cold and terminates in an offensive discharge from the nostrils and eyes, often hanging from the nose. The disease is being, as we believe, communicated by the sickly fowl's beaks contaminating the drinking water; therefore, let all fowls affected by it be at once put by themselves and have a separate water vessel.**

**Keep them warm and feed with meal only, mixed with hot ale instead of water. Our treatment is to feed on oatmeal mixed with ale and green food unlimited; washing the head with tepid water and giving daily one grain sulphate of copper per pound.**

**The RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.**

**The employés of the Railway Mail Service hereabout will feel deeply interested in the statements made in a special dispatch from Chicago to the San Francisco Examiner, saying:**

**Last Thursday night Capt. Troy, of the Railway Postal Service, took fifteen of his trusted clerks and left on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Capt. West asserts that he does not know, nor does any one else, where Capt. Troy has gone or on what mission. There is, however, a whispered rumor that he has been called upon by the superintendent of the San Francisco division.**

**"For some time," said an old postal employee today, "the railway clerks in the San Francisco division have had astonishingly good records. You know there is a certain amount of work among the railway clerks. For instance, I am on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. I make up my packages and stamp on them my name and the date they were made up. At Omaha, Neb., we do the same. Capt. Troy has gone or is still there. We will all go to him and check up the mistakes I have made. These he reports to the division superintendent, and a record of them is kept in his office. At the end of the year my percentage is made up, and the clerks are graded according to the percentage of mistakes in the first on the list of promotion. From the amazing records of the San Francisco division clerks it is thought that there is a mutual understanding between the clerks and the superintendents in that division so that A does not check and report 'B's' mistakes, and vice versa. This being the case, the division superintendent has probably asked the chief to allow the clerks to make up their packages and clerks for the purpose of secretly examining the mail packages when they arrive at the ends of the various routes. Thus any conspiracy for good records could be detected, and the clerks may be blamed in a direct way. I am not certain that this is Capt. Troy's mission, but, if it is, secrecy will be necessary in order that the work might be accomplished." Capt. West stated that he did not expect his superiors back for two or three weeks.**

**Star Head.**

**There was a heavy rush of business at the Arcade depot last evening for Catalina, the San Pedro train being completely filled with passengers, among whom were two members of the Second Brigade, N.G.C., who go to Catalina to camp out for the next ten days.**

**The latest proposed local railroad to incorporate is the San Francisco and Santa Clara Valley Railroad Company, and its purpose is to construct a standard gauge line, single or double track, eighty miles long, from San Francisco to a point near Gilroy, through the counties of San Francisco, San Mateo and Santa Clara. Its capital stock is \$1,000,000, divided into 16,000 shares.**

**From all parts of Pomona Valley we hear reports of a large yield of wine grapes this season. Some, however, as for instance, those of Fred J. Smith and Paul Oldham, will bear fruit early and reach one-third more this year than last. In the northern part of the State the grape crop will be the smallest in five years, because of injury by frosts and late rains. No one here has any idea yet what prices will be paid for the crop.—[Pomona Progress.]**

**There are many fruit-growers who have sent green fruit East from Southern California, and who have cleared from \$400 to \$600 per acre, and easily reaches this season. So far as we can hear not a car of fruit has been received in Chicago or St. Louis this year from Southern California that has not been in first-class condition.—[Pomona Progress.]**

**George Kellar is one of the fastest berry pickers in the valley. In about three weeks' work he has picked one and one-half tons of berries, for which he received \$50, having made as high as \$1.80 per day for a few days. George is about 14 years of age.—[Armenia Pomotropic.]**

## RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

**The Interstate Commissioners Concluded Their Labors.**

**Railway Mail Agents Looking for an Inspection Squad.**

**Some Deep Insinuations That Emanated from Chicago.**

**Improved Train Service to the Sea Shore—How the Prophecy Articles Got into the Records—Notes.**

**The session of the Interstate Commerce Commission held in this city to hear the complaint of Col. Blanton Duncan against the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific roads was very brief. When the evidence given by the traffic officials of the two roads was heard the commissioners adjourned. Commissioners McDill and Veasey departed yesterday for the East and the case of Col. Duncan's household goods and ham will be considered before the full board in that city fifty days hence. All the evidence presented by both sides was taken down by a stenographer and the case will be briefed for the final hearing by the full commission. No other business was done by Commissioners McDill and Veasey while in Los Angeles, wherefore, several traffic men who do business in this territory and have been suspected of various violations of the Interstate Commerce law breathe somewhat more freely. In relation to the newspaper clipping which was much discussed in connection with the exhibits in this case, he had so vigorously objected, Col. Duncan yesterday said that they were "prophecy" articles of his which he had sent to Secretary Moseley, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, for his personal edification. The secretary was so struck with the theories and dogmas that he wanted the members of the commission to read the articles and accordingly filed them with the documents in the case in order to compel the party to read them.**

**Unlike the Dutch Process  
No Alkalies  
Other Chemicals**

**are used in the preparation of**

**W. BAKER & CO.'S  
Breakfast Cocoa**

**which is absolutely pure and soluble.**

**It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa—more than twice the strength of Coffee—more than four times the strength of Tea.**

**It is delicious, costing less than one cent a cup, nourishing and easily digested.**

**Sold by Grocers everywhere.**

**W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.**

**FOR SUFFERING WOMEN.**

**DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVE**

**cures Dipsiness, Nervous**

**Tremors, Convulsions,**

**Sick-headache, Vomiting,**

**Sore Throat, Rheumatism,**

**Sciatica, Neuralgia, &c.**

**J. M. TAYLOR, Lodi, Calif.**

**DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.**

**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**

**W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.**

**Wells and Wind Mills.**

**No water, no pay.**

**We will bore or dig a well and guarantee water or no pay.**

**WIND MILLS.**

**We have the best steel wind mill on earth.**

**and an excellent lumber.**

**Windmills, etc.**

**Two months ago I began my treatment, and can now certify that it has done me more good than any physician I have ever seen. I have obtained no relief, finally Dr. Woh was recommended to me by a friend. I took his directions and followed them, and today I am perfectly well.**

**DR. WOH.**

**Dr. Woh is the best physician in San Francisco for my heart disease, but I received no benefit. Thirty days ago I was recommended to you, and your treatment has been of great service to me. After I came to San Francisco I was twice compelled to prostinate in the public streets, but today I am a well man and I thank you alone for my recovery.**

**DR. WOH.**

**DR**

# SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.



PASADENA.

A Big Covering for a Small Shortage.

Pleasant Afternoon at the Valley Hunt Club House.

Services at the Churches as Usual Today.

Some of Saturday's Happenings—Many Will Visit the Beaches Today—The Democratic Session—Brevities.

The rapid vaporings, mudin misrepresentations and superfluity of gush that appeared in a labored and lengthy article in the Star last night on the subject of that \$10,000 special school tax, do not deserve passing notice.

There are, however, a few direct statements made in a manner more or less indirect, which are simply astounding, and false and misleading as well. For instance, the apparently guidable public are informed that "with about \$7000 in the treasurer's warrants lying in the banks here and in Los Angeles," the use of a considerable part of the tax cannot be avoided, despite the extra apportionments of State and county money.

The above figures are stretched nearly \$1000 to stand with the unpaid warrants being nearer \$6000 than \$7000, which amount is offset, in part, by the recent appropriation of some \$3000. This leaves in the bank \$4000 to be paid out of that \$10,000 to meet debts, instead of \$7000, as the Star indicates.

So much for the part. As for the future the Star man, the election being over, contented himself, so far, as to assert with reference to the economic running of the schools that the directors "intend to have the hope of doing so without special taxes in the future, although they have grave doubts."

The other fact of the matter is that two of the three directors have personally stated to THE TIMES reporter that they can run the schools with the appropriations. They haven't a single grave doubt on the subject, even though the Star reporter has.

Later on the luminary reporter's think-tank evolves the following: "To allay or imply that they can by any possibility supplement the \$24,000 or \$25,000 of State aid and contributions for this year by the use of a considerable portion of the \$10,000 tax money, is to stimulate a forlorn hope. They begin the year with a reduction of some \$1000 dollars in the amount of expenses, but they begin it with a large shortage that the voting of a \$10,000 special tax was provided to cover."

The "considerable portion" of the \$10,000 is, however, the \$1000 or one-third of that amount—in other words the "large shortage that the voting of a \$10,000 special tax was provided to cover" will amount to about \$3C". There is nothing like having a complete covering in a country where nights are chilly.

The directors have been doing some careful figuring of late and at least a majority of the board do not hesitate to state a firm belief that it would be sufficient to carry on the schools hereafter efficiently and well without any special tax.

This will leave about \$7000 worth of "covering" hanging over the sides of the "shortage," which ought to be sufficient to keep the schools from closing.

AT THE VALLEY HUNT CLUB HOUSE.

A very pleasant afternoon was spent yesterday at the Valley Hunt club house on Colorado court by numerous of the members and their children. The occasion was arranged especially in honor of the young people, who adorned themselves about the grand piano with a profusion of flowers. At 6 o'clock an elaborate supper was served, which proved one of the pleasant features of the meet. Adjournment was made at an early hour.

THE DEMOCRACY.

A well-attended meeting of the Democratic Club was held yesterday evening at the old Masonic Hall. W. U. Morton presided and Webster Wotkyns served in his official capacity as secretary. The chief business transacted was the appointment of an executive and finance committee as follows:

Executive.—Webster Wotkyns, G. S. Selig, James Clarke, C. H. Harris, A. E. Metcalfe, A. O. Bristol and Joe Simons.

Finance.—W. D. McGlynn, L. T. Torrance, W. C. Stewart, Pete Still and W. T. Grimes.

The meeting then adjourned. At the next meeting the committee will submit their reports.

MUSIC THAT CHARMED.

In the necessarily hurried report of the Hull reception as printed in yesterday's issue, mention was omitted of the delightful musical program which occupied the hours between 10 and 12 o'clock. Mr. Hynes sang "The Yeoman's Wedding Song." Miss Brown gave an instrumental solo, which was followed by the solo "I Love Her So," by Mrs. Abbott Kinney. Allen Doolittle sang "I'm a Man" with a concert solo, rendered in his inimitable style, and Mrs. Bennett played several beautiful selections on her guitar. W. Stewart Taylor's rich baritone voice was heard at its best in "I Love You." A. H. Allyn strongly followed with an exquisite rendering solo on his mandolin. Mrs. Littlefield acting as accompanist. The last number was a vocal solo "Whill Buy My Flowers?" which was rendered with great beauty of expression.

ON FOOT TO AN UNKNOWN DESTINATION.

Walter Richardson, a son of C. H. Richardson, who made the round trip to the Yosemite on foot last summer, started off Friday morning early on a second tramp. His complete outfit was strapped in a knapsack on his back, and his destination unknown. He had planned to walk to San Francisco, and was on his way when he was off on a long trip and that he might be away a year. This will cause them no worry, however, for Walter's past record proves him to be a young man who is amply able to take care of himself.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

J. J. Reynolds is back from Long Beach. George Hill is over from Whittier on a short vacation.

Co. B held a special meeting yesterday evening at the armory.

City Council meets in regular session at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Sue Rust has migrated to Ohio, where he thinks of remaining permanently.

Mrs. Kimball and children and Mrs. Cole will spend the week at Camp Wilson.

Construction of new sewer work forward with commendable rapidity.

The church will be open all day today.

The morning service begins at 11 o'clock.

I. N. Wood went to Riverside yesterday to look up some acquaintances in that pretty city.

There is only one thing Jack Deffries likes to do better than couple cars and that is to get them.

Mrs. Dr. Reid returned Friday from Lordsburg, braving with her orphaned grandchildren.

Some of the Lake Vineyard Water Company's directors paid a visit to Devil's Gate yesterday afternoon.

King Macomber, Raymond Allen and Frank O'Brien were among yesterday's contestants of Catalina toads.

C. H. Richardson has returned from Catalina, where he spent several weeks very pleasantly. He will turn his attention once

more to the festive scale bug and the World's Fair exhibit out on West Colorado street.

Another healthy fog made its appearance yesterday morning and perceptibly cooled the atmosphere for the day.

Owing to the absence from town of some of the men in the fourth branch band company was not given yesterday.

The People's party delegates spent yesterday in Los Angeles. Numerous other citizens attended the convention.

Why not appoint the Star reporter general manager of the school affairs of this district? As I think he knows it all.

Co. B will be on camp this week at Athletic Park to get in training for the coming engagement at Ventura.

J. P. Palmer continues to make improvements on his Naptha motor car, which evidently has a great future in store for it.

Seats will be on sale tomorrow at Seward's for the opera in the evening.

Walter Wotkyns is putting in some of his spare time at an attempt to solve the intricacies of a Remington typewriter keyboard.

J. W. Camper will lead the Y.M.C.A. meeting at Strong's Hall this afternoon beginning at 3 o'clock. Young men are welcome.

A picnic party of Los Angelesites passed the afternoon yesterday morning in a four-in-hand, bound for Devil's Gate, where they spent the day.

G. E. Prosser accompanied Manager Holmes of Hotel Green over to Catalina yesterday to spend a short vacation at that place.

Biscotti was chosen from the repertoire of the Spanish Opera Company by Manager Lowe for presentation at the opera house tomorrow night.

The Woman's Relief Corps' social held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Baldwin in North Pasadena Friday night was well attended and all present had a good time.

The Spanish Opera Company, which will be heard at the opera house tomorrow night, comes well recommended by the Eastern press. They come direct from the stage.

There will be another big exodus of Pasadenaites to the various seashore and mountain resorts today. The baseball game in Los Angeles is likely also to receive some attention.

Some Pasadenaites have been favored with invitations to attend an informal musical meeting to be held Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Higgins, on North Orange Street.

The lawn fete that was to have been given next Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. R. D. Dexter in the interest of the Y.W.C.A. Association has been indefinitely postponed.

The Loyall Temperance Legion has changed its place of meeting from the Christian Chapel to the Baptist Church. Services will be held at the latter place this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Yester evening's party convention yesterday at Seward's place made one of the hits of the day in his original rendition of his original song, entitled "How Is It With You?" which was brimful of good hits.

A team of spirited horses broke loose yesterday afternoon in front of Hotel Green and made a lively dash up Raymond avenue, until they were brought to a sudden stop by a telegraph pole. After performing some lively gymnastics, the animals separated, proceeding up the avenue and the other to a tramp was injured.

Those in the county who have not yet secured their naturalization papers and wish to cast a ballot at the coming national election should not delay securing them. But four days yet remain during which papers can be taken out in time for voting.

RIVERSIDE.

When Riverside undertakes anything she usually makes a success of it, and the celebration on the Fourth of July was no exception. The report of the financial committee winds up the affair with a balance sheet of \$10,000. The total amount collected was \$9000.44, amount disbursed, \$944.53; collected for material sold, \$22.75; rebate from railroads, \$0.

THE SCHOONER GLENDALE CASE—A Lone Maliner—Local Notes.

The committee appointed some time ago by the Council to investigate the merits and desirability of using salt water for sprinkling the streets, flushing sewers and extinguishing fires, made an exhaustive report at the last meeting of the Council. They presented two plans, the first providing for a reservoir at the head of Anacapa street with a capacity of 100,000 gallons for the storage of an eight-inch pipe to run up that street, with extensions to State street at several of the principal cross streets. The committee reported that this system could be adopted by issuing bonds.

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## CITY BRIEFS

NEWS AND BUSINESS

### The Weather.

**U. S. WEATHER OFFICE, LOS ANGELES,** Aug. 6, 1892.—At 5 a.m. the barometer registered 29.88; at 5 p.m., 29.96. The mercurial compass readings, hours showed 52° and 74°. Maximum temperature, 81°; minimum temperature, 61°. Character of weather, partly cloudy.

Ho for Catalina! The Los Angeles Terminal Railway makes direct connections at their wharf East San Pedro, with all trains to and from Los Angeles, returning round trip tickets on all principal ticket offices. Fare, round trip, \$2.50, good four days, returning Tuesdays. Good until September 30, '93. Ship your freight to the Los Angeles Terminal Railway, special time table. Over an hour and a quarter sea voyage saved by this route. Supper for 25 cents served on the Hermosa on Saturday evening trips.

Dr. B. G. Collins, one of Chicago's best opticians, has been charged with the loss of his eye. East San Pedro, will attend the annual meeting of the returning Round trip tickets on all principal ticket offices. Fare, round trip, \$2.50, good four days, returning Tuesdays. Good until September 30, '93. Ship your freight to the Los Angeles Terminal Railway, special time table. Over an hour and a quarter sea voyage saved by this route. Supper for 25 cents served on the Hermosa on Saturday evening trips.

Mr. Z. Loveland and daughter of Milwaukee, Wis., are at the N. S. G. W. parlor to celebrate at Santa Monica.

The gentle men report that the citizens of Santa Monica are subscribing liberally and are determined to make the affair a success. The proposed programme includes three days, during which the exercises will be run in all points of the compass. The local parlors will at once take steps to make a creditable showing at the celebration.

### PERSONALS.

Mrs. Z. Loveland and daughter of Milwaukee, Wis., are at the N. S. G. W. parlor to celebrate at Santa Monica.

E. Wineburgh, the dry goods man, has gone to Catalina for a week or ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Mozart are spending a few days at Hotel Arcadia, Santa Monica. Derfelle and J. A. Donato left about a month ago for Catalina Island, to be gone about a month.

O. F. Fish and wife and J. D. Van Vleit, prominent men of Bakersfield, are guests at the Nadeau.

Mrs. Prof. A. Cuyas left yesterday at 3 o'clock for Coronado to look after her property and visit some friends.

Dr. B. G. Collins, an experienced optician of Chicago, has purchased the optical business of N. Strassburger in this city.

### LIBERAL DONATIONS.

**General Contributions to the Newsboys' and Working-boys' Home.**

The lady managers of the Home for Newsboys and Working-boys have been greatly aided in their efforts during the month of July by the following liberal donations:

Peterson & Co., one sack of potatoes;

Mathews Bros., onions; Mises Broadbeck, drage and cash; W. S. Corbin, treasurer of Pilgrim Sunday-school, \$1.56; Unitarian Church, potato salad, sandwiches, baked beans and ice cream; Heine Grocery, corned beef; Wallace & Co., deviled ham; Los Angeles Cracker Factory, crackers; Mr. Wherley, sack of dried apricots; Capitol Milling Company, four and corn meal; Mrs. Bean, carpet; J. L. Parmalee, basket and dishes; left at Geneva Restaurant by unknown friends, games and sack of carpet rage; Hendricks Ice Company, ice daily; H. Jevne, groceries; Bass & Co., Hollenbeck Cafeteria, daily donations; Sherman Cafeteria, daily donations; Sherman & Co., daily donations; Felt, Mott, Marsten, Bibb & Co., Chris Bros., Phillips Bros., potatoes; Mr. Peck, sack of salt; Ehlinger bakery, cake; Mr. George Hanley, coffee and baking powder; Mrs. Harrison, pictures and papers; Mrs. Hurley, dried fruit; Simpson Church, pans, dishes, shirt and towel; unknown friend, washstand, carpet, rug, carpet rage and mirror; Mrs. North, shirtwaists; Mrs. Irvine, Youth's Companions; Mrs. Bayliss, two sheets, two pillow cases, blankets, books, soaps, soap, two pairs of pants and cards; Mrs. R. Lyons fruit from apricot tree; George Mason, one pound of tea; W. H. Wheeler, sugar; Newell Friedel, six pieces; Mr. Lewis, one chicken; Mulen, Blatt & Co., three hours; Mr. J. A. Foster, pair of pants and papers; H. Bartning, coffee; Miss Luis Simon, one dozen handkerchiefs; Mrs. Freeman, bread; Geneva restaurant, bread and pies; Mrs. Bushnell, one chicken; T. Jones, 500 printed cards; Mr. Duryant, two boxes of apricots.

Five dollars for the round trip to San Diego and Hotel del Coronado on Saturday and Sunday, tickets good return Monday. Trains leave Santa Fe depot, foot of First street, at 8:15 a.m. and 3:05 p.m.

Los Angeles to Long Beach and return 50 cents, and San Pedro and return 50 cents, to the Los Angeles Terminal Railway, good going Saturday and Sunday, returning Saturday and Sunday.

The Turnverein will have the largest picnic of the season at Santa Monica today. The programme embraces athletic, fine music, singing and dancing. The Turnverein goes down on this morning's Southern Pacific train, which stop near the entrance to the gardens.

The new time tables over the Southern Pacific lines in these columns for increased and more rapid travel to the head of the Santa Monica, San Pedro, Los Angeles, 50 cents for the round trip today. Tickets good to return until tomorrow.

Can anyone give reference to publication to be found in the city containing a list of emigrant trains at Mountain Meadow, September 1857? Write information at Times business office.

The new lodge of Knights of Pythias will be instituted Tuesday evening at 7:30 p.m. at Pythian Castle, No. 118½ South Spring. All signs of the petition are expected to be present. Members of the city lodges are invited to attend.

For pleasure and comfort go to Catalina and stop at the Grand View Hotel, every room an outside room, 1000 feet of plaza. Music hall and bath rooms free to guests. Table first-class. Rate \$5 per day. Special rate by the week.

In the early part of his introductory sermon at the English Lutheran Church, at 11 o'clock this morning, corner Eighth and Flower streets. Mrs. Horner will sing a special solo. All are invited. Seats free.

Five dollars for the round trip to San Diego and Hotel del Coronado on Saturday and Sunday, tickets good return Monday. Trains leave Santa Fe depot, foot of First street, at 8:15 a.m. and 3:05 p.m.

Los Angeles to Long Beach and return 50 cents, and San Pedro and return 50 cents, to the Los Angeles Terminal Railway, good going Saturday and Sunday, returning Saturday and Sunday.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dr. E. A. Clarke and Dr. J. F. Brown is dissolved by mutual consent, August 1. All accounts due the firm will be paid to Dr. Clarke.

Gas comes with atmospheric burners. Sixty-five per cent of air is used. A three-burner is only \$7. On exhibition at F. E. Brown's, No. 314 South Spring.

The funeral of Mrs. Ida R. Marsh will take place from the funeral parlors of Howry & Breese, on Broadway, near Sixth street, at 11 o'clock this morning.

On the 21st, the 22nd and 23rd, the 24th and see the large New York steamer Progress, which arrived Saturday. Fare 50 cents round trip, good returning Monday.

Williamson's music store, No. 327 South Spring. Sheet music, musical instruments, supplies and sewing machines; renting, exchange.

Two dollars and five cents will take you over the Kite-shaped Track Sunday, August 7. Trains leave Santa Fe depot at 8:30 and 11 o'clock a.m.

Fare to Redondo, Santa Monica only 50 cents for the round trip Saturday and Sunday on the Southern California Railway (Santa Fe route).

Dr. Murk can fit you with a truss that is better than any in the market. Something new. No. 124½ South Spring street.

The usual attraction at Terminal Island next Sunday. Swimming, rowing, sailing, fine fish dinner. Fare only 50 cents.

St. Paul's Hall, Glendale, Cal. The next term begins September 21st, early application gives the choice of rooms.

**CORONADO DURING THE SUMMER.** This magnificent summer sea-side resort has no equal either on the Atlantic or on the Pacific slope. The beautiful, large, well-wooded, healthful, and sunny climate is constantly supplied with streams of hot and cold salt water flowing into them. The dressing-rooms are large, sunny and comfortable with every convenience attached. Fishing, hunting, boating and horseback exercise can be fully indulged in. Surf bathing is very fine, and the beach is sandy, beach broad and wide, from Los Angeles, Redondo, Pomona, San Bernardino, Colton, Riverside, Redlands, Orange, Anaheim and Santa Ana, all 110 miles, including one week's board in \$30 or \$35 room. Privilege longer stay at \$25 per day.

T. D. Yeomans, Agent, Los Angeles, 129 N. Spring street. Tickets for sale at Santa Fe office, 119 N. Spring street, or at First street depot; at all other points, local railroad agents.

Come in and eat lunch with us. We ask you to do this because we will provide you with what you want clean food prepared in a cleanly way from the best of material. We do not buy anything cheap. The best of everything. Our prices are reasonable and we are sure you will Stop and take a bite with us. Keystone Ice Co., Cola, ice cream, lunch and confectionery parlor, 112 N. Spring street. T. A. Gardner Manager.

The Steamer Progress of the new Atlantic and Pacific steamship line stopped at the Redondo wharf about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and will be there in port all day today. Any one wishing to go aboard this fine steamer will doubtless have an opportunity.

The Southern Pacific last night at 11 o'clock stopped a train across First street and delayed cable car traffic for fifteen minutes, to the great annoyance of at least 100 people. There was no excuse for this action of the railroad, as it was a short train of

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ELEVENTH YEAR.

## BEAR VALLEY.

An Outing in the San Bernardino Mountains.

Up the Trail and Over the Hills by Burro.

The Popular Resorts and How Enjoy them.

Fishing, Hunting, Feasting and Sleeping, and Fun Besides—Among the Pines and Firs and Along the Mountain Streams.

(Staff Correspondence.) For a rugged and wholesome sort of summer outing—with mountain climbing, trout fishing, hunting and “roughing it” generally without incurring any real hardships—there is no more inviting and profitable opportunity in Southern California than lies in a trip to Bear Valley. There are two ways of making the journey:

First—By railroad to San Bernardino, and by stage, forty or fifty miles to Knight’s at the head of Bear Lake. This involves a rather tedious stage ride of from twelve to fourteen hours. It is the more “business like” but less romantic way of going.

Second—By railroad to Redlands, and



Making up time.

Up grade.

by stage and burro train through the mountains to Knight’s, or to Bluff Lake resort in Bear Valley.

The expense of the trip is about the same either way, and may be set down as follows, taking the mountain trip as a criterion:

Los Angeles to Redlands (round trip) \$3.65  
Redlands to Bear Valley (round trip) \$3.00  
Ten days board and lodging, at \$2. .20.00

\$31.65

Cigars, “bait,” etceteras and sundries according to taste and not included in the estimate.

According to my way of thinking, there is \$31.65 worth of fun, besides a good deal of tonic in ten days passed in this way.

## THE TRIP.

I went up on the Times Flyer, which leaves Los Angeles at 5:30 a.m.; reached Redlands at 8:30; took the “stage”—a light covered wagon—at 9:30; reached “Thurman’s” fourteen miles up Mill Creek Canyon in time for dinner. It was a good dinner, too, and you never bet didn’t get to get it. And when we got to the top of the pass, Mr. Pratt knew how to keep him fed and is known as the king of the Sloane House at Redlands. More than that, he knows how to keep a resort and he runs this Seven Oaks place a long way to make every sojourner fall in love with it. Mr. Pratt and his wife devote their entire personal attention to their guests—not simply in providing them bed and board, but in seeing to it that they have a good time as long as they stay. Mr. Pratt is always ready to head an expedition into the mountains for hunting and fishing and he claims that he can take a party out to a new place every day of the week. And when out on these expeditions, what charming places he finds, what pools for trout and what flap-jacks he can bake! One day we went over to the South Fork, eight miles, on a fishing expedition. Pratt caught forty-seven trout—just his luck, I suppose. About 1 o’clock we had dinner. Thurman announced that the burro train was in readiness. There were three animals bearing packs, and three more upon the hurricane decks of which the members of our party were individually disposed. Thurman, as a guide and burro-urger, is undoubtedly a success. He is a long, and, some people would say, a “jank” Missourian, who has lived in this country about twenty years. He throws a stone with his left hand and speaks a Hispano-American language with such fluency that it is difficult to understand. He is also good at juggling with a long stick. He furthermore wields a club with a double back-action movement that strikes his bestridden burro athwart the port beam. Thus he manages to sail along. They tell a yarn about Thurman which I do not know whether to believe or not, and which I



Down grade.

repeat with much hesitancy. If he ever asks me to take it back I shall certainly do so. They say that, some weeks ago, he undertook to milk a cow. Never having performed that operation before he was somewhat awkward about it, and the cow kicked him. It didn’t hurt Thurman any, but the cow has been going lame ever since. It is believed that she put her shoulder out of joint. I don’t see how she managed to do it, unless she tried to kick the whole length of the burro-persuader.

## A TRAIL.

plenty wide enough for one animal to travel “abreast” winds up the cañon and over a chain of mountains on the north. The way for the most part is picturesque and delightful, threading shady glens, crossing and recrossing a rolling mountain stream, climbing zig-zag the precipitous mountain side and winding along a narrow ledge. At one place, appropriately named “the mantel shelf,” the trail dips down 500 or 600 feet into the bed of the cañon. There is nothing dangerous about it, but it is just “pokerish” enough to be interesting for man or beast. Eleven and a half long mountain miles stretch between Thurman’s and our next stopping place—Seven Oaks. We were four hours and three-quarters in making the trip, and Thurman said it was pretty good schedule time. He also told us that when we reached our journey’s end we would be like a locomotive—tender behind. This also was true.

## ABOUT SEVEN OAKS.

I have somewhat to say. It is located on a little bench in the Santa Ana Cañon, about fifteen or twenty miles northwest of Old Baldy, at an elevation of 5000 feet

above sea level. Springs in the side of the mountain make the land moist, and the bench is covered with a natural greenward. Beautiful pine, fir and cedar trees are scattered about, and a denser and more cosy shade is furnished by a clump of willows. I looked for the seven oaks but failed to find them, and concluded that the place was so named because the seven oaks were not there. The “improvements” (as though man could improve on such a spot!) consist of a couple of snug log-huts, two or three tent-houses and half a dozen tents. Within a few rods of the camp the Santa Ana rippled its rocky bed beneath a canopy of siders, willows and pines. Its makes music for the tired traveler as he goes to sleep,

LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1892.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

## A “CONDITION”—NOT A “THEORY.”



store, a postoffice and a barber shop. About forty Riverside people were there at the time of our visit, some at a hotel and some camping on adjacent grounds. About half a mile of gently sloping valley stretches from the hotel down to the head of the lake. The country is well timbered with pine, fir and oak trees. The aristocratic feature of the camp consists of three log cabins, which stand upon a knoll between the hotel and the lake in an inclosure of forty or fifty acres. They are the summer resorts of Judge Otto, of the San Bernardino Superior Court; Mr. Davis, a Colton banker, and another gentleman who is manager of the San Bernardino lumber company. The cabins are built of peeled pine logs, with shake roofs and are quite artistic in construction, containing six rooms each. The man who built them informed me that they cost \$1000 each. The great stone and mud chimneys alone cost \$250 apiece.

We staid only a day at Knights, utilizing the first half day in accompanying an expedition to chop down a big tree. The only objection to be found was that it failed to be mildly exciting. The tree was duly felled, but nobody was stung or even chased by a

a wasp.

THING GOES THERE.

The Seven Oaks resort belongs to “Louie” somebody (I forget his other name, if I ever heard it.) He is one of the best-known characters in these mountains, and everybody calls him simply Louie. He don’t care much about running a hotel and so he leases the property to Mr. Pratt and devotes his attention principally to carrying on a little farm and garden in another flat just below. Mr. Pratt knows how to keep house and is master of the Sloane House at Redlands. More than that, he knows how to keep a resort and he runs this Seven Oaks place a long way to make every sojourner fall in love with it. Mr. Pratt and his wife devote their entire personal attention to their guests—not simply in providing them bed and board, but in seeing to it that they have a good time as long as they stay. Mr. Pratt is always ready to head an expedition into the mountains for hunting and fishing and he claims that he can take a party out to a new place every day of the week. And when out on these expeditions, what charming places he finds, what pools for trout and what flap-jacks he can bake! One day we went over to the South Fork, eight miles, on a fishing expedition. Pratt caught forty-seven trout—just his luck, I suppose. About 1 o’clock we had dinner. Thurman announced that the burro train was in readiness. There were three animals bearing packs, and three more upon the hurricane decks of which the members of our party were individually disposed. Thurman, as a guide and burro-urger, is undoubtedly a success. He is a long, and, some people would say, a “jank” Missourian, who has lived in this country about twenty years. He throws a stone with his left hand and speaks a Hispano-American language with such fluency that it is difficult to understand. He is also good at juggling with a long stick. He furthermore wields a club with a double back-action movement that strikes his bestridden burro athwart the port beam. Thus he manages to sail along. They tell a yarn about Thurman which I do not know whether to believe or not, and which I

go to the mountains for.

at night. Already there are light frosts at night. In the winter it must be as cold as “blitzen.” The lake freezes over to the depth of three or four feet, and in the earlier part of the season before the snow comes—there is fine skating. I heard of one storm last winter which lasted two weeks and left four feet of snow on the ground. It has been known to fall to a depth of seven feet. Few people try to live here during the winter. There are considerable herds of cattle pastured in the valley and in the adjacent mountains, but, in the winter, the herdsmen drive them over to the edge of the desert where they find good range and a milder climate.

Talking of snow reminds me that I saw the Herald “glaciers.” There are two of them and they lie on the north side of Old Baldy near the summit. Viewed from the top of the next range to the north, they look to be about a finger’s breadth across and about as long as a yardstick. They are simply deposits of snow in two mountain cañons and the snow generally remains the year round.

A STUDY OF CHARACTER.

There is much to interest a city man in journeying through these mountains—much beside the personal experience, the riding a burro-back, the hunting, the fishing, the sleeping, the eating, and so forth. He finds here not only a distinct country widely separated in its topography and flora from that to which he is accustomed, and (outside of the tourists) he finds a distinct class of people. All through the mountains, in apparently the same localities, there are claims and cabins where men and families live and eke out an existence. Whenever in pursuing a trail up a cañon one comes to a pole fence and a gate across the path, he knows that this is the commencement of somebody’s claim. It is as highly-prized and as jealously guarded as the most productive farm in the valley. There may be two or three acres in a flat which can be cultivated. To this a little stream of water is led in a ditch and the land is planted to alfalfa, corn, garden truck or delicious fruits. Some where back under the pine trees there is a cabin. A few stumps of bees are on the other side. There is a little corral with a few burros or mules or horses in it. A cow is grazing in the scant herbs beside the trail. Probably the occupant of the cabin is a sort of hermit, who has lived here for years and who is satisfied with this sort of existence.

A MOUNTAIN PHILOSOPHER.

I heard the people at Seven Oaks talking about one of these “old residents” who lives some distance below. He is a man who, like Phineas Fogg, never gets into a “sweat.” He has been engaged for the past year and a half in shingling his cabin and hasn’t yet got the job finished. He bought a stove and brought it up the cañon. That was seven months ago and he hasn’t got it set up yet. He still cooks out of doors between the rocks. Some time ago, being somewhat pressed by two or three different jobs which seemed to need attention at once, he demonstrated his mastery of the situation by going down to Redlands and getting a job there. Yet this is a man well-to-do as life goes rebounts. He always has a \$20 piece or two in his pocket and he owns a claim, a cabin and live stock. Only last week a good-sized keg of something was put off at his cabin by the packer. Happy man! Clear-headed philosopher! He knows how to enjoy the earth.

THE DAM.

I will not attempt a description of the dam, since it has been repeatedly described in print. It is certainly a fine piece of engineering—a stone wall curved like a bow, convex side to the water, across a narrow chasm between two mountains. The dam backs up the water up the valley six miles and holds the lake with I don’t know how many billions of gallons in it. The company, it is said, has about \$1,000,000 invested in its plant, including pipes to carry the water into the San Bernardino foothills. It supplies Redlands and Alessandro thirty or forty miles distant. The investment is a good one and the stock is paying dividends. The company has a force of about fifty men at work preparing to build another dam 100 feet lower down the cañon. This second dam will be higher, raising the level of the lake about twenty-eight feet, and vastly increasing the storage.

TO PASS THE TIME.

Seven Oaks is a pretty good camp to be lazy in if one does not choose to be energetic. There are hammocks swung from the trees and not a book to read. There are ponies, mules and burros to ride. There are some fish to be had in the Santa Ana River a few miles from camp, if one does not choose to make a longer expedition for his sport. In the evening the guests assemble around the long tables in the dining-room, with cards, dominoes, checkers, chess, reading or chatting to while away their time. Mail arrives three or four times a week.

THE LAKE RESORT.

four miles from Knight’s and two miles from the dam. It is situated in a little green vale in the mountains, 7400 feet above sea level, and is one of the coolest and most restful spots I ever laid eyes on. The building are a log house and several “wickings” of split shakes. Here, too, there is an abundance of vegetables and all the milk, cream, eggs and other accessories of good living that one requires. There is a marvelous well which gives a supply of almost ice-cold water having a temperature of 47° by actual test. There is said to be a spring of even colder water further up the mountain.

On the way back we encountered no accidents or incidents worthy of note except that a burro ridden by a lady in the party lay down at a nice soft and narrow part of the trail. The lady was somewhat frightened but the burro escaped unharmed.

Drunk and Disguised.

George Knight was arrested last night by Officer Johnson and lodged in the city prison on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. Knight was disguised and wore a false beard. He was quite drunk and could not give an account of himself. The detectives will investigate and learn if possible why he was wandering about the streets in disguise.

He Wasn’t Up.

[Judge.]

He Wasn’t Up.

## FAMINE ON THE VOLGA.

The Relief Works of the Nijni-Novgorod District.

The Situation in Samara and Saratov, Where America Sent Corn.

The Danger of Cholera and the Prospects for the Winter.

A Look Into the Famine Relief Kitchens Which Supply Two-cent Meals—A Russian Governor on the Famine.

SAMARA, Russia, July 20, 1892.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.] I am now in the heart of the worst of the famine districts of Russia. I entered them about Moscow, and I passed through hundreds of miles of famine territory in coming to the Volga. The hunger and sickness was great in Kazan and Nizhni, which provinces I visited on my way to Samara, and all along this great river from here to the Caspian Sea there are today millions who are dependent on the supplies they get from charity. The typhus fever has to a certain extent subsided, but the report has just been received here that the Asiatic cholera, which has been ravaging Persia, is steadily marching into the regions about the Caspian Sea, and that it is already at the mouth of the Volga at Astrakhan. The Volga is flowing northward, and it will in all probability will, the horrors of the last winter will be surpassed by those of the coming fall. These millions, who have been half starving for months, are not in a condition to fight with disease, and the cholera can bring but one result—the death of millions. The authorities are doing all they can to prevent such a terrible disaster, but the trade of Volga is so great and its travel so immense that it is hard to see how they can succeed. Nearly the whole Asiatic trade of the empire is dependent upon it, and its thousands of boats move up and down it in a vast, unending caravan of small barges, a few miles above here at Kazan all of the Siberian trade enters the Volga, and this river may be called the great trade artery of European and Asiatic Russia, which sends out its branches to every part of this vast empire.

### GRASSHOPPERS AND DROUGHT.

At this writing in July the people are fearful as to the present crop. Grasshoppers have begun to make their appearance and there is danger of drought. A few days of good rains may turn the scale and bring everything out all right, but a continuance of the present weather will ruin the prospects of a good harvest. I saw today a vast assemblage of peasants going out with the priests into the country to pray for rain. They were bareheaded and barefooted and they carried the sacred banners of their churches, on which were painted pictures of the Savior and the saints and they marched with their heads down, passing themselves as they went. It was at the biggest Russian church at Samara that this procession was formed and I happened to be there at the time it came together. I saw perhaps 100 men, women, and children standing about the door and stopped to photograph them, when the bells rang out and from all quarters the people began to assemble. There came hundreds of women in short red dresses and long red aprons, wearing handkerchiefs about their heads, and these handkerchiefs were of the colors of the rainbow. There came hundreds of bareheaded boys and bareheaded girls, and half of the barefooted, barelegged women had bareheaded babies in their arms. There came hundreds of barefooted men with their hats in their hands or with no hats at all, and through this motley mass marched a number of bare-headed priests in black gowns with long black hair hanging down their backs. These entered the church and presently came out with the holy banners. As they did so many of the people fell prostrate on the ground and some buried their heads against the cobbles, still in adoration. Every man and woman, boy and girl made a sign of the cross many times over, and as the priests moved onward the thousands of bare-headed, bare-footed people went with them, crossing themselves and praying as they do so. In this way they marched throughout the town, and they will now go to some shrine in the country and there repeat their prayers for rain. I saw a similar procession at Volsk the other day and I understand that the people are praying for rain all along the Volga. They are as a class very devout and they offer more prayers in proportion to their population than any other people in the world.

### THE AMERICAN CORN WAS USED.

Much of the American corn and flour came to Samara and I have had talks with the men who had charge of it and who were not in a starving condition. I am now traveling with Dr. H. H. Russell of the American Red Cross Society, and we have visited many of the districts to which our supplies were sent. As far as I can find every bit of the American gifts have been wisely and conscientiously distributed, and here at Samara the authorities would not give even samples of the corn to the people who wanted them for planting, but who were not in a starving condition. There were many such applications, but all were refused with the statement that they could get such samples if they wished from the peasants by giving other food or an equivalent for it. But this corn came from America for the people and not for us, and it should go to them. I dug out into the country this afternoon to see an Englishman who has been especially active in taking care of the American food, but failed to get access to him, as he was down with typhus fever. Count Tolstoy's son, whom we expected to meet here, is now working in one of the fever districts of the interior and Mr. Tschischoff and others of the famine workers have just left after looking into the situation from the Tynehead. All say that the American food has done a vast deal of good, and at Saratov, further down the Volga, was told that this food had saved the life of tens of thousands. This was especially so among the German colonists of whom there were more than hundreds, and thousands on the verge of starvation. The Russians are very clannish and they believe in taking care of their own people first. The result is that of the hundreds of millions of dollars given by the Russian people and by the government very little if any went to the Germans. Said Mr. Jacob Mueller, a German of means living in Saratov who has devoted both his time and money during the past winter to the famine: "The American supplies saved the lives of our people. They came just at the right time. There was just enough of them to help us out and not a bit too much. It seemed as if the good God had managed it through you for us."

### IOWA CORN SPOILED IN TRANSIT.

A part of the Iowa corn reached Rus-

sia in a very bad condition. One compartment of the hold was filled with corn which had heated and it was steaming when it was taken out. There was no place to be found in Riga where the corn could be dried and it was put into the cars and rushed off to the famine districts. Care was not taken to keep this corn separate from some of the good corn and a number of carloads were spoiled. Some of this spoiled corn came to Samara and another lot of it went to Saratov. The best of it was dried and given to the people for food and the rest was used for the cattle.

### THE FAMINE AND LIVESTOCK.

The effect of the famine on stock of all kinds has been terrible. This province of Samara is about as large as the State of New York. It is to a large extent a stock-raising country, and the people depend upon their horses, cows and sheep to furnish them their livelihood. During the past six months they have lost 1,500,000 sheep, 600,000 horses and at least 500,000 cows. When the famine was at its worst they had nothing to feed their stock, and nearly the entire flock of cattle and kept them alive for months on this sort of food. The peasants' hut has a kind of box-like room under this ridge roof of thatch, and this can be done and still leave a comparatively sheltered place for the family. The animals ate this thatch greedily. It is made of straw and it is on many of the houses fully eighteen inches thick. When it was not too old it formed a fairly good food, but the supply was so scanty

that walls built. These thousands of workmen receive about 25 cents a day and board themselves. The streets of Nijni were packed full of men wanting work and I found thousands sleeping and loafing along the wharf under the blazing sun. Men bare-headed and bare-legged lay with their faces upturned, sleeping on the cobble stone street next the river at midday and women with bags on their backs and staffs in their hands wandered about the streets asking alms. Here and there along the roads were bread peddlers who sold big loaves of black bread as large as a dish pan to such as could buy. Every loaf sold was weighed first and parts of loaves were sold at so much a pound. In company with the architect of the government I visited the relief works and watched the men at their labors. They worked as hard as any laborers I have ever seen, and when asked as to the hours they put in for this 25 cents a day I was told that the day was the usual Russian working day during the summer. "And what was this you asked?" From 4 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night,

"That seems to me to be a very long day," said I.

"Oh!" replied the architect, "they don't work all of that time. They have two hours off at noon."

Still this gave the men fourteen hours of work, and as I looked at them digging and wheeling, while the sweat rolled down their faces, cheerfully putting in this time at less than 2 cents an hour I could not help thinking of our



HUT SHOWING HOW THATCH WAS MADE.

that hundreds of thousands of the cattle were almost dead before the famine came in the spring, and the blowing had to be done. The horses would pull a plow for a yard or so, and then lie down almost dead tired in the furrow, and it would be, perhaps, half an hour before they could be roused up to stagger on for another few yards and then lie down. Both cattle and horses were killed by the people for food, and in the winter horses were sold for \$1 apiece for which the people could have gotten \$50 and \$100 the summer before. Germans came and bought horses on speculation, and much stock was shipped out of the country.

In Saratov we had the experience that the province had at year's end disappeared and throughout the whole of the famine region there has been a decimation of stock which will require years to replace. The weakness and the loss of the stock naturally produced the planting of a much smaller acreage than usual, and though in many parts of Russia through which I have traveled the crops are comparatively good, there can hardly be enough to keep the people during the coming year without the aid of the government or outside help. The horses of Russia are among the finest in the world and the meat of the horse is held in high esteem favorably with that of England. In this case however, such horses as I see show the effects of the famine still, and you can count the ribs on cattle in the fields. The loss of horses throughout the famine districts must have amounted to many millions in number, and in some of the districts fully half of the live stock has been killed or sold.

### THE RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

I find it hard to give an idea of the famine situation in Russia, the Russian peasants are so different in every respect from the people of the rest of the world. They live differently, they do their work and manage their affairs after a different manner from the farmers of Europe or the United States. Their wants are so small that 2 cents a day per person keeps thousands alive during this famine, and at Saratov I was told that a \$1 a day had been paid to the cost of feeding 400 people for work. This was among the Catholic Germans, and they each got one and a half pounds of black bread a day piece, and this furnished at cost amounted to 2 cents. In some places I found soup kitchens giving dinners at 2½ cents a meal, and such kitchens are now established in all the towns. Think of feeding a man on 60 or 70 cents a month and you get an idea of how these people have been living during the past winter. This gave them rye bread and water with a meal of cabbage soup, and in some of the districts they did not even have this. In parts of this province of Samara they have had instead of bread a coarse mix with a little bit of rye, and I have seen specimens of that. The same sort of bread was made in Kazan and Nijni-Novgorod. A decent American horse would turn up its nose at it. In parts of Saratov the dead cattle and horses were made into soup, and at one place 200 gallons of water, forty pounds of rye and a bind quarter of a dead horse formed the material's out of which the soup for the village was made. Near Nijni there were instances of children biting their arms and fingers to satisfy their hunger, but I have so far heard of no cases of cannibalism, though such have been reported. The most of the dead from the famine came from typhus and disease, but considering the vast number of destitute, ranging from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000, the mortality has been comparatively small, and much less than it would have been among any other people of the world. The diet of the Russian peasant in the best of times consists of little more than cabbage soup, rye bread and potatoes. He gets fat on pumpkins and cucumbers, and knows but little of meat. He has now and then a piece of fish and his religion gives him many fast days, when he does not dare to drink milk or eat butter.

### THE GOVERNMENT WORKS.

I see everywhere the work of the Russian government in behalf of the famine sufferers. I do not think that the machinery of the Czar in managing his people is by any means perfect. I have seen men far from being so, and there is probably as much opposition and corruption going on in the government here as in any government in Christendom. Still, I believe in giving the Russians credit for the good they are doing and for the millions they are spending to help the people. In Nijni-Novgorod, where I first struck the Volga, I found about 6000 men at work widening the roads and laying out public parks under the government surveyors, and I was told that their wages came out of the government appropriation for the famine. Along the Volga at this point the road had run down the city of Nijni is about thirty feet wide. It is being widened to about 100 feet and the hills are being chopped down and

patronized him because he had a better feed for the money than any one else. Imagine a room about thirty feet square taking up the whole of a sheet of logs and boards, and in this room a great oven about four feet high and so massive it forms a square box, filling nearly the whole of the room. This oven-box is made of bricks, and in its top are great holes, in which are sunk six kettles, which will each hold about a bushel of fluid and in which were boiling the evening ration of soup for the men. Some of the soup was of beans and another kettle was of cabbage, while in a third hoghead buckwheat mush was steaming away. I tasted all of these, eating a bit with a wooden spoon out of the great ladles handed me by the cooks, and I did not find them at all bad. In another part of the town we found the same sort of a house of brick bread which the peasants eat, and as we looked at this I asked for the bill of fare of this 9-cent eating house. The reply was that each man got four meals for this sum, two of which consisted of cold bread and water and the other two of which were hot. Each man received four pounds of bread a day, and the meals were taken in the following order: At 7 in the morning, after working three hours on an empty stomach, the men eat a breakfast of bread and water. At 11 they knock for dinner, and at this time they sit down at long tables and have some of this hot bread. At 5 p.m. they take another lunch of bread and water, and the meals were taken in the following order:

**NOW THE PEASANTS EAT.**

I don't know whether this peasant boarding-house contractor furnishes the dishes or not, but I suppose he does. I watched a meal of the workmen and the extra expense in regard could not be large. The man said as I have seen the peasant meals in many places where they are served with dinners by the famine relief people, and in fact just as they eat in their own homes. The only dishes

were wooden bowls the size of those in which the ordinary American family chops its hash or the farmer's wife works her butter. These bowls were about three inches deep and they were filled with a thick soup. The tables were knocked up, only of rough planks, and were two feet wide and 100 feet long, with benches running along both sides of them so as to form seats for the men.

There was no cloth upon them, but the white surface of each table was marked off with charcoal into squares, and each square had a number up to ten, and at the end of the ten squares a second series of ten numbers began. Each man had thus his own square place at the table, and one of these bowls was set in the center of each gang and contained enough for ten persons. Instead of a plate, a cup or a saucer, each man had in his hand a spoon of yellow wood which would hold about twice as much as the ordinary tablespoon, and the men took their spoons in dipping their spoons into the soup and carrying them to their mouths. There was no knife about the whole, and there was no chance for a man to get a spoonful more than his share.

As to this service, however, not one of the 100 long-headed men at the table objected, and the majority of them would not know how to handle dishes of porcelain and knives and forks.

### LIVING ON LESS THAN THREE CENTS A DAY.

The above is, as I have said, fat living for these people. They are furnished it by a contractor, who makes some money out of it and who is dependent for his custom on the excellence of his board. The famine relief kitchens, which are supported by the government and charity, give dinners for 50 kopecks a piece or 2½ cents a day. During the worst part of the winter dinners were given for less than 1 cent a meal, and during the famine one such meal was given daily to thousands who could not even pay even this amount for nothing.

There was one of these kitchens at Nijni-Novgorod, which was serving hundreds of these 2½-cent meals to all who paid for them and giving them to such as could prove themselves destitute. For this 2½ cents they gave a bowl of soup, with a bit of meat as big as the palm of your hand and a pound and a half of bread. And on fast days fish took the place of meat. One of the customs in regard to this dining-room seemed to be an excellent one, and if eating-rooms on a similar plan could be established in America it would be a good thing. The custom was the giving of beggars meat tickets instead of money. The proprietors of the establishment sold twenty of these dinner tickets for 50 cents and the citizens of the town bought these by the hundred, and when approached by beggars for alms they gave them tickets for these 2½-cent meals instead of money. Such tickets could not, of course be used at the vodka shops or saloons, and they prevented fraud on the part of the beggars.

**A RUSSIAN GOVERNOR ON THE FAMINE.**

During a lunch which Dr. Hubbell and myself took with the governor of Nijni-Novgorod, we had a long talk about the famine, and a Nijni-Novgorod was one of the first districts to take measures to aid the people his story of the situation was interesting. The Nijni governor saw that the famine was at hand long before it came. The crops had been bad for six years, and are still bad. In May 1891, he sent reports from the various districts of his province and found that out of eleven, which comprised it, only two had enough to carry them through the winter. This is one of the greatest grain centers of Russia, and the governor at once bought a lot of grain on his own responsibility, and before he had even notified the Czar he had purchased 2000 tons of grain and sent it to the afflicted of his province. He then applied to the Minister of the Interior for a loan for his people and got \$500,000, or about 1,000,000 rubles. He closed the saloon and stood at the grain market and tried to stop the stone. The velocity of the revolutionaries slowed, but it yet remains to be seen whether there can be enough patriotism drilled in them to make them decent. China, the hoary grandfather to the helpless babe in the crib, has gathered them in.

**AN INCIDENT OF THE FAMINE.**



AN INCIDENT OF THE FAMINE.

workmen, who are hardly satisfied with \$2 for eight hours of similar work. Still 25 cents is good wages here, and you can hire men in good time for this sum.

**A RUSSIAN CONTRACTOR'S KITCHEN.**

I was at the works at the time that the 8 o'clock bells rang and the men stopped work. It was as light as midday in America, and I could see these thousands of workmen, in red shirts and caps and calico pantaloons, tramping down from the hillsides with their picks and shovels. Each

**BOARD AT NINE CENTS A DAY.**

Just before the men stopped work I visited the kitchen of the contractor, where about 700 men were boarded by him at 9 cents a day. This board was voluntary on their part and they only

wanted who the money and not the villages were responsible for the loan. Already this province of Nijni, which is half as large as Ohio or Kentucky, is as poor as the State of Michigan, has had about \$3,000,000 for the famine from the government and the governor tells me that this amount went to about 600,000 people. It was all given to non-workers, and no one between the ages of 15 and 55 was aided by it. These were in general supposed to be able to work for themselves, and such of them as were not were generally supplied by private and not by government charity. In addition to the average Democrat, saw through the hole in the grindstone which was surely grinding them to powder and attempted to stop the stone. The velocity of the revolutionaries slowed, but it yet remains to be seen whether there can be enough patriotism drilled in them to make them decent. China, the hoary grandfather to the helpless babe in the crib, has gathered them in.

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## BEYOND THE DIVIDE.

A Californian in Chicagoalks of Many Things.

The Weather, the Coast, the People and the World's Fair.

In Perils by Heat, in Perils by Cold, in Perils by Cyclones.

Looking Toward Southern California—An Array of Our Ostriches Already on Exhibition Near the Fair Grounds.

FUMIGATING APPARATUS.

Commissioner Scott is Ready to Proceed With Disinfecting Orchards.

Horticultural Commissioner John Scott has issued the following circular to fruit-growers and orchardists:

&lt;p



The Eagle bird loves parks—green spots in the brick-walled deserts of town, where roses bloom and the magnolias lift their big blossoms to the sun: where the fuchsias ring out their flaming bells of silence and the smooth lawns invite the little eagle birds to roll on the grass: but in a town like this there is such a thing as chasing after dessert when you haven't yet had a course of meat, gravy and 'taters.

Now much talk is on about that big park up in the hills being changed from a raw waste of brown, hillside to green heights of grass and other verdure, but so long as water is as scarce as the Eagle bird knows it to be out on the foothills that reach down into town, it looks to me just like somebody was conversing through their headgear in having so much to say about that park. There are a whole lot of pretty homes beautiful lawns and beds of flowers on the hills that are in need of water. The little birds that are here are not an exaggeration, and when there is a fire the water works don't work any to speak of. The lawns are brown and bare, and the beds of roses and things look as puny and sickly as the little kids in the tucked-up tenement-houses of a great, big city.

The urgency to work a lot of money into a park scheme looks in bad taste when such a state of affairs exists as the Eagle is talking about, and if there is any big wad of money raisable for public use, get water on the hills—that's the thing to do.

The Eagle is here that famous eye of him on this matter and don't propose to lose sight of it.

for them. If everybody in the City Hall is not too busy electioneering for themselves or somebody else, they might properly do a little looking into this unfortunate feature of life hereabouts and greatly oblige the parents of families and some others.

Have the garbage wagons any boss in this town? I want to know this, and I want to know it bad, for the odor that I wafted up to me here from village-smelling carts and swill vehicles fairly makes me totter on my perch. Now, the man that bosses this business, if it has any boss, ought to once in a while drag those wagons off into some desert waste and pour a couple of pounds or so of disinfectant into them and sweeten the old things up a trifle. As they are now the trail is open to all the highways that stops clocks, throws street cars off the track, frightens horses and makes the moon turn pale as a ghost.

Will not some industrious health officer or other drawer of salary look into this and try and earn part of it?

I hate to mention it again, but do you know nobody has tunneled First street yet?

Ain't it a shame?

Here is a great big handsome town pattering on more style than a metropolis. Cable railroads, also electric, a big gas combine, twenty banks with millions in them that you can borrow if you pay your heart out, all the blood in it figs down the consumer as a luxury; parks full of green things and shade and roses and lover's lanes; lots of churches punching holes in the sky with their spires; balloon ascensions that don't go, and a baseball club that is the genuine stuff, and still First street is blockaded west of Broadway with a hill that a real live town would let daylight through before anybody knew about it.

The Eagle dislikes to find fault; every minute, but when I look out there the westward and see that hill, it makes my spirits sag right in the middle, and I get enough at some of the people in this town to begin calling them names.

Now, then! When are you going to fix that hill? That's what!

THE EAGLE.

#### WEATHER FORECASTS.

The Most Dangerous Storm Wave of the Month.

The Equator is Changing—Where the Land is Rising and the Waters Receding—Foster's Theories—Local Forecasts.

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St. JOSEPH (Mo.), Aug. 1, 1892.—My last bulletins gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from August 9 to 13, and the next will reach the Pacific Coast about the 14th, cross the Western mountains by the close of the 15th, the great central valleys about the 16th to 18th and the Eastern States about the 19th. This will be an average storm in force, preceded by an excessively hot weather and followed by a moderately cool wave which will move eastward across the Western mountains about the 17th, the great central valleys about the 19th and the Eastern States about the 21st.

The term great central valleys used in these forecasts, includes all the country lying east of the Rocky Mountains and west of the Alleghany. It also includes Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin.

The most dangerous storm wave of August will reach the Pacific Coast about the 20th, cross the Western mountains by the close of the 21st, the great central valleys from 22d to 24th, the Eastern States about the 25th. This storm will begin to increase in force about the 23d, when near the Mississippi River, and will become a dangerous storm in the upper Ohio Valley and the Eastern States about the 24th and 25th.

A moderately cool wave will cross the western mountains about the 23d, the great central valleys about the 25th and the Eastern States about the 27th.

The weather, however, will average excessively hot during the last half of August, with local droughts and excessive rains in places.

#### THE EQUATOR CHANGING.

Our coal beds were all laid down in water and no scientist claims otherwise. Therefore, they conclude that the elevated plains of the Rocky and other western mountain ranges are out of the oceans. They cannot otherwise account for the vast coal beds of that country.

But whence came the lignites? That Western country is said to contain 50,000 square miles of lignitic coal, and geologists point to this coal as an evidence of its vegetable origin. Stumps and trunks of trees are found partly mineralized, apparently having about half completed the work of turning to coal. This is called lignite.

Instead of these lignites being evidences of the vegetable origin of coal, we prove that the stumps and trunks of trees were in the water when the carbon fell from above, and having been covered by the carbon for untold ages, have absorbed the properties of the coal.

It is argued that these trees, found in the Rocky Mountain coal beds, are evidence that the land was once above the ocean level, that it sank into the ocean, and that it again was elevated by some great force. Geologists claim this to be conclusive evidence that the continent has risen out of and fallen back into the waters many times, and thus they establish the frequent submergencies of the land so necessary to form coal beds.

I have a more reasonable theory on this question. The earth's equator is changing. Along the 70th Meridian west of Greenwich, a line running through San Domingo, Boston, Hudson's Straits and Baffin's Bay the earth is going from the equator and toward the geographic north pole about four feet every year. The north pole of the earth is moving south along the degree of west longitude.

This question has been scientifically investigated during the past five years.

Aug. 10—C. A. Covina, Prague,

Potdam, Konigsberg and Palikova confirm this fact. Years ago Schiaparelli, the great Italian astronomer, doubted the stability of the earth's axis of rotation.

This question is of so much importance that the Geological Association sent an astronomical expedition to the Sandwich Islands, and observations were commenced in June, 1891. Up to this time all the evidences are in support of the statement that the earth's equator and its poles are changing.

The earth's diameter through its equator is 28 1/4 miles greater than through its axis of rotation. This would make an elevation of 13 1/4 miles, or about 70,000 feet, greater than at the poles. Should the earth's equator change from where it is now and take its position where the poles now are, the waters of the ocean would immediately rise 70,000 feet at the old poles.

The Eagle bird gets pretty weary watching fellows ride bicycles over children that are playing on sidewalks, and it looks as though a city that can close up on a Wednesday in order to go to one of its favorite meetings out to have sufficient bicycle on the situation to stop this bicycling horse.

You may not think it, but the little fellows really have some rights on the walks where the sun shines in spots or the shadows of the pepper trees make cool places, and when they go out to frolic and get gay there is really no justice in letting a big rubber on a tandem wheel run over them and break up their arms and legs like they had no use

and fall 70,000 feet at the new location of the poles.

Supposing the increasing elevation to be gradual and uniform from the poles to the equator, the uphill grade is about 11 feet to the mile, 110 feet in 10 miles, 11,000 feet in 1000 miles. Leadville, Colo., near the crest of the Rocky Mountains, is about 1000 miles from St. Louis, Mo., and is about 11,000 feet above the Mississippi at St. Louis. If the earth's equator should be changed to run northwest along the crest of the Rocky Mountains, the distance between St. Louis and Leadville would be on the same level.

Our geologists have long pointed to the fact that on the north shores of the Gulf of Mexico the land is rising uniformly and the Gulf waters receding.

They point to this as positive evidence that continents do rise out of the oceans. I can see more reason in the statement that this is caused by the earth's equator receding southward, which naturally causes the waters of the gulf to fall.

Will not some industrious health officer or other drawer of salary look into this and try and earn part of it?

ROSTER'S LOCAL FORECASTS.

The storm waves will reach this meridian, and the other changes noted will occur at and within 100 miles of Los Angeles, within twenty-four hours of sunset of the dates given below:

August 7—Moderating.

August 8—Wind.

August 9—Storm wave on this meridian.

August 10—Wind changing.

August 11—Cooler and clearing.

August 12—Fair and cool.

August 13—Moderating.

#### THE FLORIDA ORANGE CROP.

[Pomona Progress.]

Several Pomona people who have correspondents in Florida have had information that the promise for the next orange crop in Florida is the most discouraging since 1887.

In the Florida Times-Union for June 28 we find the following in a letter from M. F. Robinson, who has in different years loaned over \$1,400,000 on Florida orange groves for New York and who is an acknowledged expert on fruit crop estimates. He says:

"Today I visited orange groves in this vicinity and I regret to say that I found very few oranges and none of them. When I say 'few' I mean hardly any at all. For example: On a ten-acre old grove owned by our company, which was loaded with young fruit on the 1st of April, there are not 100 boxes now, and this is as well fruited as any grove I saw in a day's buggy ride through the best groves in Orange county. We have a seven-acre grove in Tampa that has about 500 boxes of oranges, and this is the best grove I have seen this month or last. Unless the trees put on a June bloom, which is not unlikely in some cases, Florida will have the saddest crop she has had for twenty years."

#### BLACKBERRY CULTURE.

[American Cultivator.]

It is a common practice among farmers, says Henry D. Alvord of Maryland, to stake blackberry canes to hold them in an upright position. This work is useless, and is often done with canes left too long. A better plan is to practice summer pinching, and the canes will remain in an upright position without staking and tying. As soon as the new canes grow to be about two and a half feet high the end of each should be pinched off. This stops the long and strong growths, and causes a number of smaller branches to grow. The canes will then be right, and when the time of winter pruning comes the ends of the laterals should be cut off, leaving only three to five buds to fit. It may require summer pinching at three or four different times to check the growth of all the canes as fast as they reach the desired height. This work, with the removal of the old fruit canes, comprises all that is necessary to keep blackberries in a good fruiting and convenient form. Common blackberries are easily raised and will bear fruit the first year.

ADMITTED TO CITIZENSHIP.

Upon producing the necessary proofs of residence here and taking the requisite oaths of renunciation and allegiance, the following twenty-five foreigners were duly admitted to citizenship of the United States by Judge Smith yesterday: Hugo W. J. Millings, Kenneth Carter and George Lawrence, Englishmen; Peter McDonald, a Scotchman; Andrew Clark and Jeremiah Murphy, Irishmen; John M. Ward and Joseph Bell, Canadians; August Ahrens, George Greitmann, Marcus Landsberg, W. C. Burgdorf, George Ottiger, Gustav Fleiter and Walter Kabusius, Germans; Charles F. Hansen and Henry Johnson, Danes; Fred E. Hutt and Peter Anderson, Swedes; Jacob Hoppler, Swiss; August Beaulieu and E. A. Mignon, Frenchmen; Elijah Raith, an Austrian; and Ben W. R. Taylor, a British Guinean.

#### RAILROAD DAMAGE SUIT.

The transcript in the case of Dr. Mary J. Laird vs. the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company et al., an action to recover \$22,000 damages for permanent injuries alleged to have been received on November 8, 1890, by reason of plaintiff being thrown from her birth in a sleeper, which was derailed about ten miles west of Needles, through defendant's negligence, which has been transferred from the Superior Court of Fresno county, was filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

Upon motion of Percy R. Wilson, Esq., and recommendation of the Examining Committee of the Bar Association, Charles G. Sachse was duly admitted to practice in the Superior Court of this county as a counsellor and attorney at law, by Judge Smith yesterday morning.

#### SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

Proceedings have been commenced by Mrs. Ellen Mackel to obtain a divorce from John Mackel.

#### NEW SUITS.

Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases:

Petition of Augustus Twombly for letters of administration on the estate of B. H. Twombly, deceased, who died on March 19, 1888, leaving real property valued at \$5,000.

Andrew Glassell vs. D. M. Adams et al.; suit to foreclose a mortgage for \$1,000.

San Francisco Breweries, limited, vs. Joseph Schurtz et al.; suit to foreclose a mortgage for \$4,500.

William Marion Bristol vs. F. B. Alderson; suit to quiet title to fifteen acres of land in section 7, T. 1 S. R. 14 W.

A. C. Broderon vs. W. B. Barber; suit to recover \$178 alleged to be due upon an agreement, appealed from Justice Austin's Court.

Savings Fund and Building Society vs. M. L. Wick et al.; suit to foreclose a mortgage for \$1,000.

Support for Garden Plants.

[Prof. Massey in Orchard and Garden.]

I am using this year 1000 linear feet of galvanized wire netting four feet wide. This cost, delivered, a little more than half a cent per square foot, and will last indefinitely if cared for. It is the cheapest of all material for peas, beans and tomatoes. Last year I made a comparison between this and brush for peas. The only expense of the brush was the cutting, hauling and setting. Allowing for the time of two men and a pair of mules and wagon getting the brush, the cost of the brush good only for one year exceeded the cost of the wire netting for two years. This wire throwers, approachable shade, and for training tomato plants is admirable, since there is always a place to tie to. In fact, but little tying is needed after the plants get well up; as a little attention to directing the shoots to and fro in the meshes supports them perfectly. Climbing beans fairly riot over it, and there will be no bother about Limas. But worse than all they allow their life strength and vitality to run down to a low ebb. Their lives seem almost drained away; they are weak; they are tired; they suffer; they are sick; they lose all the charms of womanhood, and die of disease and unhappiness. How many women we see constantly in this condition. They need help; they need something to depend upon; something that will assist them some friend in need; such as is found in the Golden West Medical Institute, where proper advice is given; where the charges are moderate, and with the most skillful treatment; where they are in the care of old experienced physicians whose lives have been devoted to the cure of ailments of women, and who understand the workings of nature to plant seeds of health in their delicate organisms that will give them in the end the physical constitution of their strength; their eyes that shine, their cheeks that glow, their full red lips, their beautiful complexions, their plump forms and grace of carriage.

The new play called "Bohan, the Silent," which Salvini is to produce in conjunction with "Cavalleria Rusticana" next season, will likely prove a very crucial test of his histrio-natural ability from the Delarjain stand point. It is a one-act piece and plays for about an hour, and although on the stage nearly all the time, he utters no word until the denouement just as the curtain falls. The piece is romantic in story and offers unique opportunity for young Salvini to do some serious and trying pantomime work.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Consultation and Examination Free.

Golden West Medical Institute

12 S. Main-st., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

#### THE COURTS.

Supreme Court Opinions Received for Filing.

Ruling on a Suit to Enforce a Vendor's Lien.

Final Decision in the Bates-Babcock Real Estate Case.

Railroad Damage Suit Transferred from the Superior to the United States Court—Admitted to Citizen-ships—Court Notes.

LAWRENCE, CAL.

#### FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT!

An Institution where Catarrh and Kindred Diseases are Treated by Able Specialists for \$1 a Month.

PHENOMENAL SUCCESS!

of the Golden West Medical Institute, Permanently Located at 142 South Main Street,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## Wonderful :: Cures

BY DR. WONG,

713 South Main Street, - - - Los Angeles, California.

智良世壽

Skillful cure increases longevity to the world.

Ingeniously locating diseases through the pulse and examining remedies are great blessings to the world.

The above are two examples of many REWARDS OF MERIT & DIPLOMAS OF PROFESSIONAL SKILL which have from time to time been presented to DR. WONG, a CELEBRATED CHINESE PHYSICIAN.

It has long been customary among the Chinese people when one becomes sick and when repeated attempts to cure him have failed, and he is perhaps given up to die, if after being given up to die, he recovers, to present to him a token of gratitude for his restoration to health and the prolongation of his life. This present consists usually of a book, a pen, a pencil,







**BUSINESS.****FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.**

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6, 1892.  
Indications are that the present season will be a prosperous one for the growers of sugar beets as well as for the makers of the sugar. A dispatch from Ontario says: "Eighteen hundred and eighty-four tons of beets were delivered at the Chino factory this week. The daily output of sugar is thirty-five tons. Farmers are receiving from \$30 to \$75 per acre for their beet crops. Over \$150,000 will be paid for beets this season."

The potato market is showing considerable firmness. Carload lots bring about 60 cents per cental, while some fancy sell up to 90 cents.

The butter market is firm and sales are made at top quotations.

The war between jobbers in flour continues, and prices consequently are irregular.

**MONEY, STOCKS AND BONDS.**

Now York, Aug. 6.—The stock market was confined almost entirely to professional dealings. There was a drooping tendency, prices of the whole list being down fractional amounts. The close was dull and heavy, at near the lowest figures for day.

Government bonds were full, but steady.

New York, Aug. 6.—Mosses—On call, easy; closing offered at 1% per cent.

**PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER**—3½% at 5½¢.

**STERLING EXCHANGE**—Quiet but steady;

60-day bills, 4½%; demand, 4½¢.

**MONEY, STOCKS AND BONDS.**

[In the quotations below, where two sets of figures appear, the first is Central Pacific, 34½—34¾%; the second refers to the noon quotations and the last to the closing quotations.]

Now York, Aug. 6.

Am. C. O. I., 48%; Or. Imp., 23%; Am. Express, 11½%; Or. S. L., 23%; Atchon., 39%; Or. Nav., 79;

Can. Pac., 30%; N. & W., 14%; Can. South., 50%; P. Mail., 100%; Cen. Pac., 30%; Pacific's, 107;

C. & B., 102%; Full. Pak., 196; Del. Lack., 158%; Reading., 60%; D. & R. G. pfd., 48%; R. & W., 100%; Erie., 20%; G. W. & P., 80%; Illinois Cen., 103%; Rock I., 80%; Kan. & Tex., 27%; St. F. & P., 53%; Lead & Zinc, 100%; Louis. & Nash., 70%; Terminal., 9; Mich. Cen., 108; U. P., 38%; Mo. Pac., 60%; U. S. Express., 56; N. Pac. pfd., 21%; N. & W., 117%; N. W. & P., 144%; N. W. & P. r., 100%; N. Y. C., 112%; W. Fargo., 142; W. Union., 97%.

\*Bid. \*Asked.

**San Francisco Mining Stocks.**

San FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.

Belcher., 90; Potosi., 300; Best. & Bel., 140; Ophir., 230; Chollar., 55; Savage., 90; Con. Va., 325; Sierra Nev., 115; Confidence., 145; Union Con., 95; Gould & Cur., 70; Yellow Jacket., 50.

Hale & Nov., 100.

**New York Mining Stocks.**

New York, Aug. 6.

Bulwer., 40; Ophir., 300; Con. Cal. & Va., 10; Ontario., 42%; Chollar., 55; Savage., 90; Con. Va., 325; Sierra Nev., 115; Confidence., 145; Union Con., 95; Gould & Cur., 70; Yellow Jacket., 50.

Hale & Nov., 100.

**Boston Stocks.**

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Closing: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, 59½%; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 102½%; Mexican Central, 17%; San Diego, —; Bell Telephone, 204½%.

**Bar Silver.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—BAR SILVER—\$245½¢@60½¢.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—MEXICAN DOL-

LARS—68½¢@60½¢.

**GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.**

**Grain.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The wheat market opened steady, and strengthened to 1% higher. The day's fluctuations were confined to a ½% range and the market closed ½% higher. The firmness was mainly due to the strength of corn, a discouraging Kansas State crop report and good local buying.

Receipts were 154,000 bushels; shipments, 147,000.

Closing quotations: **WHEAT**—Firm; September, 78½; Corn—Higher; cash, 52; September, 51½.

OATS—Firm; cash, 33; September, 33½.

RYE—66.

DALMATIAN, 35.

TIMOTHY—1.35.

FLAX—1.03%.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.—WHEAT—Offered freely; No. 2 red winter steady at 6½%; do spring steady at 6½%; October, steady at 6½%; September, steady at 6½%; October, steady at 6½%; November, steady at 6½%; December, steady at 6½%; January, steady at 6½%; February, steady at 6½%; March, steady at 6½%; April, steady at 6½%; May, steady at 6½%; June, steady at 6½%; July, steady at 6½%; August, steady at 6½%; September, steady at 6½%; October, steady at 6½%; November, steady at 6½%; December, steady at 6½%; January, steady at 6½%; February, steady at 6½%; March, steady at 6½%; April, steady at 6½%; May, steady at 6½%; June, steady at 6½%; July, steady at 6½%; August, steady at 6½%; September, steady at 6½%; October, steady at 6½%; November, steady at 6½%; December, steady at 6½%; January, steady at 6½%; February, steady at 6½%; March, steady at 6½%; April, steady at 6½%; May, steady at 6½%; June, steady at 6½%; July, steady at 6½%; August, steady at 6½%; September, steady at 6½%; October, steady at 6½%; 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the call had been so unanimous from the church to Mr. Stine that a formal address of welcome seemed almost superfluous.

The new pastor responded in an appropriate and somewhat humorous speech, expressing his pleasure and satisfaction at being among his new flock. Mrs. Stine also spoke a few words of appreciation for the hearty welcome accorded them. A short musical programme was well rendered, opened by a duet on violin and piano by Mrs. Horton, the contralto singer of the choir, and her little son. Not the least enjoyable feature of the evening were the delicious refreshments served by the ladies of the church. Mr. and Mrs. Stine are much pleased with their new field of labor and with what they have seen of Southern California.

#### HRS FIFTEENTH BIRTHDAY.

Miss Helen McCallum celebrated her 15th birthday last Friday evening by entertaining in a delightful manner a company of girl friends at her home, No. 420 Montreal street. The guests included Misses Mabel Walker, Belle Baswitz, Olga and Pauline Krouse, Mary Dobiecon, Alberta Merritt, Maude Sigler, Neile Arons, Minnie Leischner and others.

#### OLLA PODRIDA.

A new social and literary society has been organized by some of the families in the vicinity of Belmont Hall. The organization will be known as the Olla Podrida Society. All of its members are required to be familiar with music, art and literature. The following have been elected as officers: Brainerd Hanby, president; W. J. Variel and Miss Gertrude Edgerton, vice-presidents; Mrs. Minnie Jones, secretary; Judge Cheney, treasurer. The meetings are held at the various homes of the members without rentals, and at the last meeting the following names were reported favorably by the membership committee and accepted by the society: Harry B. Blakely, Mr. and Mrs. Thayer, Mr. and Miss Farrell, Charles Ward and E. Averill.

The society is composed of thirty-nine members at present, and is limited to forty. At present the society is building a lawn tennis court, and will probably give a number of literary entertainments during the coming winter.

The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Edgerton on Belmont avenue, Wednesday evening, August 10. FASHIONABLE FADES.

The Philadelphia Record is responsible for the statement that since the ladies began wearing their watches on their shoulders several pickpockets, who operate at big excursions and other large gatherings, have retired on comfortable fortunes. It is to be hoped that this absurd fashion will be short-lived like its predecessor of corresponding vulgarity—that of wearing finger rings outside the glove. The flashy parade of jewels is anything but pleasing to people of refined and cultivated tastes.

The difficulty which confronts women in town life, of making sure of any time absolutely their own, free from intrusive callers, etc., has at length been solved in a fashionable way. When fashion cuts a knot, it is cut indeed; would that she might exert herself more for humanity's comfort. The ladies of that and women who, for whatever reason, wished her time to herself, will be given "time to retreat" for a time not less than two weeks. In the corner of her card she puts "cookyery," or "sewing," and her friends at once spread the story that she has "gone into retreat." She may sew, or lounge, or medicate her complexion, or what not, and it is a matter of fashionable conscience to ask no questions and to make no interruptions. It is long since such a real idea has created a ripple among fashionable society adepts.

It was undoubtedly Stockton's "Rude Graces" and "Fancy Fashions" that started the house-boat fad, and fashion therefore decrees that, no matter what the attendant discomforts, the house-boat will be the summer diversion for the next few years.

#### TAKINO TRIPS.

Miss Kate Beckwith and Miss Lovejoy of Tulare are visiting friends in this city.

Misses Wright, leader of a ladies' musical club in Santa Barbara, is in the city.

The Freble Clef Club holds its final rehearsal previous to the summer vacation on Tuesday afternoon. Work will be resumed October 1.

The Misses Roth, accompanied by their mother, left on Friday for San Francisco, going by steamer. A farewell reception in the shape of a surprise party was tendered them at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ducommun on Grand avenue, the evening previous to their departure.

#### MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

The Chautauqua concert on Monday evening, a report of which appeared in THE TIMES the following morning, was the principal event in local musical circles last week.

The future promises much, however, and rehearsals for coming concerts are going on almost every night in the week. The Lute orchestral society is preparing for its second concert which will occur on the evening of the 18th at the Los Angeles Theatre. A big drawing card will be the appearance of Madame Modjeska in the dual act of Adrienne Lecoureur.

O. Stewart Taylor is drilling his corps of musicians who recently presented the Mascot here, in two other operas, Bohemian Girl and the Chimes of Normandy, which will be given in the early autumn. La Mascotte will also be repeated, so Angeles will be treated to quite a little season of opera given by local talent.

Tomorrow evening a concert, under the direction of A. G. Bartlett, will be given at the Soldier's Home. A choice program has been arranged by the orchestra, carried out by such musicians as R. W. Stoll, the hornist; William Piatti, pianist; the Ellolian Quartette, consisting of Mrs. James Burdette, Miss Grace Millinore, Mrs. E. Wenger and Miss Fannie Lockhart, Mra. A. G. Bartlett will act as accompanist.

Next Wednesday evening at Turnverein Hall, another concert and entertainment for the benefit of the Cathedral choir fund, will be given, under the management of Prof. A. G. Gardner. This morning at the Cathedral at 10 o'clock, the St. Louis mass will be celebrated, and a trio consisting of Miss Linda Crews, Mrs. B. Gardner and W. L. Cruschield will sing "Jesus Del Vivi" at the offertory.

#### FUPILS' RECITAL.

A musicale was given last Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. A. C. Summers, No. 517 Sand street, participated in by the following young musicians: Misses Hayes, Hennet, Beardslee, Louis, Compton, Grace Hersee, Nellie Clark, Laura Rathwell, Made Sugg, Ruby Wise, Ollie Massey, Helen Green, Thomas, Kittie Bennett, May Sills, Flora Blumenthal, Floyd Watson, Fionna Oliver, Helen Gronch, Bertha Hart, Pearl Gleason, Mary Hayes, Shepherd, Mrs. Summers, Mrs. Foote and Messrs. Wilcott and Moody.

WOODBINE CAMP.

Hugh E. Smith, the popular choir leader of the First Methodist Church, is entertaining with his wife at his Woodbine cottage at Long Beach the members of his choir. They are combining pleasure with duty and are singing at three services a day for the camp-meeting now in progress at the beach. Accommodations are arranged for the thirty members of the choir, all of whom appreciate heartily their leader's hospitality. A large number went down yesterday to spend Sunday.

MUSICAL PEOPLE.

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MUSICAL MELANGE.

Rubenstein, who is camping out in the woods near Dresden, has given his consent to play early in October in Bechstein's new concert hall in Berlin.

Patti is coming to America again.

She has signed a contract with Marcus Meyer for a series of forty concerts in the United States, the first to be given in November, 1893, and the last in the following May. One of the clauses of the contract provides that Mme. Patti's tour shall be announced as her positive farewell to North America.

A new and intricate "log jam" scene is now being constructed for You Yonson. R. J. Cutler, the famous theatrical mechanician, is the designer. Cutler, whose duty it shall be to make a careful and critical examination for a proposed deep-water harbor at San Pedro or Santa Monica, says he will find a more eligible location for such harbor in depth, width and capacity to accommodate the largest ocean-going vessels and the most competent stage mechanician in the world. "You Yonson" begins his pilgrimage early in August. His peregrinations will extend over the entire Pacific Slope territory.

The new play called Rohan the Silent, which Salvini is to produce in conjunction with Cavalleria Rusticana next season, will likely prove a very crucial test of his histrionic ability from the Delsartian standpoint. It is a one-act piece and plays for about an hour, and although on the stage nearly all the time, it utters no word until the curtain falls.

The piece is romantic in story, and offers unique opportunity for young Salvini to show some serious and trying pathos.

One of the brightest sopranoes on the American stage is clever Maria Claryon, who will be seen next season in the rollicking Irish comedy, Kittie O'Connor, introducing songs, dances and new music. Special scenery and mechanical effects are being prepared and a strong company engaged to support this talented lady.

Speaking of the play, The Witch, the New York Herald says: "For my part, hardened playgoer though I am, I confess that I watched each scene through with deep and childlike interest. I trembled when she escaped and rejoiced when she escaped. When a drama has this sort of effect on a critic it has the right stuff in it. The Witch may not be perfect, but it is the best work of its kind, by long odds, that I have seen in New York."

Pete Daily, of A Straight Tip Company, and May Hanley are married.

BADLY HURT.

A Stonecutter's Disastrous Attempt to Board a Moving Train.

As the Redondo Beach and Santa Monica 5 o'clock train was pulling into the yards at the foot of Seventh street last evening, George Dusenberry, a stonecutter, met with an accident that will most likely result in death.

Mr. Dusenberry is working with a number of stonecutters at the foot of Seventh street, and they knocked off just as the train hove in sight. He grabbed his lunch basket and made dash for the train, intending to board it and ride to the depot. The train was going at a lively rate of speed and it would have been hard for even a trained railroad man to board it, but Dusenberry made a grab for the head of the second coach from the rear end of the train and succeeded in catching hold of the hand bars, but his foot missed the step and he was dragged fifty or sixty feet before he let go.

He was then drawn close to the track and the wheels of both coaches turned him over and over, but, strange to say, they did not pass over him. He was picked up by half a dozen stonecutters, who were near by, and taken to the yard.

Dr. Morrison was sent for, as was also the police patrol wagon, and the injured man was taken to his home at No. 415 Vinestreet. An examination showed that his skull was fractured and his right leg was broken below the knee. He also received internal injuries, and it is doubtful if he will live until morning.

This is not the first time that stonecutters have been injured at this point, as they are in the habit of boarding moving trains. The trainmen have warned them a number of times to keep away from the train.

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The big specification charges that the directors will pay out \$240,000 in the bonds of the district, the Bear Valley Water Company without specifying therefor any valuable consideration. A long list of other charges are also made.

The suit grows out of the fight which has prevailed in the Perris irrigation district, namely: A. E. Colby, J. W. Porter, Israel Metz and L. E. Leeman.

The accusations are similar to those brought by the grand jury against the county officials, and charge willful misconduct in office.

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